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PARTY PLENUM APPROVES DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU061841 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Bold and Magnificent Program of Tasks for the Communists and All the Working People"]

[Text] As reported, the 15th AWP Central Committee Plenum held its proceedings recently to broadly discuss the AWP Central Committee Politburo report "On the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the Draft Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania During the Eighth 5-Year Period (1986-90)." The plenum unanimously approved the draft directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and decided these documents of great importance should be passed on for a broad popular discussion.

Concluding plenum proceedings, Comrade Ramiz Alia said "The draft directives we approve today synthesize the fundamental targets of the progress of the productive forces and the socio-cultural sector, the perfecting of production relations, the elevation of the people's well-being, and further consolidation of our social order and the country's defense. They guarantee all-around continuity on the socialist road, on the basis of the party's line and Comrade Enver's teachings." Their approval crowned a broad and profound effort to study and forecast possibilities of the country's further progress. This reflects the strength of the party's ideas and the clarity of its thinking, the judgment and lofty political awareness of the masses, and their readiness and confidence in undertaking and fulfilling great and bold tasks.

The facts that, relying entirely on our own efforts, the enlarged reproduction capacity was effected during the past 5-year period and that economic independence and stability was strongly affirmed in the face of all situations are great victories. The people's well-being was further raised. The social product increased 18 percent over the sixth 5-year period and national income 16 percent. The social industrialization process was deepened and industrial production increased 26 percent. Our socialist agriculture made strides on the road to intensification, raising agricultural yields.

Hundreds of production and sociocultural projects were built during the past 5-year period. The first two turbines of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman were installed ahead of schedule, the Milot-Shkoder-Han i Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroads were completed. Hundreds of kilometers of high-voltage lines were constructed. A number of projects were commissioned in various fields. The number of pupils and students at all levels of the educational system reached approximately 750,000 and the population reached the 3-million mark.

Our victories during the seventh 5-year period -- as was stated at the plenum -- are even more magnificent because they were achieved during a bitter class struggle against internal and external enemies. This showed once again the superiority and vitality of our socialist order, the correctness of the party's Marxist-Leninist line and of Comrade Enver's immortal teachings, and the strength of our steel-like unity.

The achievements of the past 5-Year period in all socioeconomic areas in the course of the implementation of the fundamental tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress make a sound foundation for the draft directives of the new 5-year period. The plenum said these draft directives.

incorporate the party's long-term strategy for the complete construction of the socialist society, Comrade Enver Hoxha's farsighted economic thinking, and the conclusions and tasks drawn by the party for the country's development. The current 5-year period is a bold and magnificent program.

In the context of developing and deepening socialist industrialization, the degree of use of the country's natural wealth will be extended. Industrial production is expected to rise 29-31 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. In accordance with draft directives approved by the plenum, several important projects will be constructed, most to be commissioned during the current 5-year period. The core of new productive investments will be represented by the Banja hydropower complex, the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, the Bulqize viaduct (traverbank) the new urea and superphosphate plants, the completion of the nickel-cobalt and lubricating oils plants, dozens of reconstructions, and the construction of irrigation projects for an additional 60,000 hectares. New factories and production lines, roads, schools, and medical and cultural institutions will also be constructed throughout the country. The well-being of the people in rural and urban areas will be improved and social equalities will be reinforced. Considerable investments will be made in the light and food industry to raise the well-being of the population.

Targets set for agriculture, whose overall production is expected to increase 34-36 percent for the 5-year period, are intended to raise the role of this branch in the country's independent development by increasingly better meeting the needs of the people, industry, and exports, and by better harmonizing the intensive and extensive way of development. Increased volumes of transportation, structural improvements, and other measures envisaged in the draft directives are also intended to ensure the agricultural sector will be in a position to better support the development of the entire economy.

The plenum stressed that to ensure improved use of all reserves and possibilities available to our economy and to advance the targets of the draft directives, it is necessary to analyze the achievements of the past 5-year period, particularly this year's achievements, in a critical manner and with modesty.

During the past 5-6 months, it was stated in the plenum, we observe our economy has more forcefully manifested its fundamental features, its dynamism, and its balanced development. Plans are being fulfilled harmoniously and better than ever before. The plenum stressed that primarily reflects the earnestness of communists and working people, of all the party and of the state and economic organs, in their attitude about responsibilities and tasks. This is a result of a profound political understanding and active reflection about criticism made and the tasks set by the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenums, which stimulated progress and put in operation the considerable reserves of our society.

The fact that the overall production plan has been overfulfilled in most branches of industry and in the districts during the first 5 months of this year is a success. The plenum congratulated the commendable work and effort of iron and steel, copper, ferro-chrome, and engineering workers and the working people in the gas industry, who have placed themselves in the vanguard. Achievements in the agricultural and other sectors are also encouraging. The economy has assured a relatively high rate of expanded reproduction.

Dynamism observed in production and other fields reflects the rising fervor and initiative of the masses, a reflection of the predominating spirit of mass actions.

This is clearly evidenced by the crowning success of various actions to ready the irrigation network, and by the widespread movement inspired by the party and rooted in the patriotism of the cooperativeist peasantry in creating small herds of livestock. This has by now become a massive phenomenon. The peasantry is convinced that in a not-too-distant future its milk needs will be met by these herds. This initiative, stated at the plenum, can and must be further promoted by the peasantry itself, and can and must be stimulated by lowering prices and in other ways.

The plenum stated the dynamism observed in the economy largely reflects the rising spirit of the initiative and action of the masses. The spark ignited by the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad project is extending rapidly everywhere. The obvious successes in industry are due to the merit of workers and specialists, ministries, and districts, among which Tirana, Elbasan, Librazhd, Shkoder, Durres, Kruje, and Permet districts must be highlighted. Several irrigation projects extending over an area of 6,000 hectares have been completed ahead of schedule in Shkoder, Fier, Gjirokaster, Vlore, Tirana, and other districts. Tobacco industry investments effected within a 3 months would normally take one year. Weather is being made the most of in various districts in regard to sowing secondary grain crops. These and other actions show what can be achieved when voluntary work of the cooperativists and urban workers is combined with sound organization, and with full use of the investment and construction capacitites in the districts and the cooperatives.

But, the plenum also drew attention to the fact that we must not become complacent as a result of these successes and that we must not fail to also see the shortcomings which still represent a considerable potential that must be used as quickly as possible. The discussion that will take place must serve, among other things, to avoid a tendency to a declining production rate for some articles. With a more correct understanding of export problems, better organization, and a concentration of manpower and other assets, it would be possible to increase exports of chrome and copper, making adequate preparations for the coming year. The same can be said about party organization and the working people in the oil and gas sectors, where greater persistence is required to fully employ the powerful material and technical base, as well as the growing scientific possibilities.

The plenum stressed that the situation and the targets must be reviewed with a critical eye and the utmost earnestness by communists and working people in the agricultural, and particularly in the livestock-raising sectors. It is necessary to end carelessness and underrating of measures to raise the number of cattle, to secure adequate fodder, as well as with regard to the slaughter of cattle, state standards, and so forth.

It was stated at the plenum theat despite criticism of the communication sector, improvements have been too slow. The communications sector is not meeting demands for large-scale transportation and demand for strict discipline and coordinated work. Considerable improvement is needed in vehicle maintenance and use, and in the introduction of new loading and unloading methods in ports and stations. More responsible efforts and concrete results are needed by enterprises exceeding costs and to increase efficiency in general. These cases point out shortcomings in organization, liberalism in application of financial assets, and formalism in planning and checking of costs. The plenum drew the attention of the financial and banking organs to avoid an attitude of being mere spectators in planning and of merely registering data with regard to costs. The plenum stated that the rise and efficiency of the fervor of the masses, and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the considerable tasks confronting us will depend on the way these problems are sorted out.

The discussion of the draft directives -- the plenum stated -- is not a mere procedural matter, but a great political, economic, and scientific action. In this process of a broad debate, the principle of self-reliance must be understood and implemented in all its breadth and depth, not merely as a slogan, but concretely and in every cell of the economy. In particular, we must properly understand and implement Comrade Enver's constant instruction to consume only as much as we produce, to spend only as much as we earn, to import only as much as we export, and in fact to work to increase and consolidate our reserves.

The development of large-scale production -- as was stated at the plenum -- the increase in exports, and the reduction of costs are of decisive importance in securing the planned level of accumulation. Difficulties and obstacles must be met with fruitful planning and organization, studies and comprehensive measures, mobilization at work, and with sacrifices here needed. The party instructs that in our style of work the norm must not be that of merely registering and noting difficulties and obstacles, but to overcome them through quick reactions and adequate compensatory measures. In addition -- as was stressed at the plenum -- it is the party's duty to deeply implant among the communists, workers, and cooperativists an awareness of the class struggle, of the pressure of the imperialist and revisionist encirclement, and of the difficulties arising from this struggle and this pressure. The workers led by the communists will eliminate these and other difficulties through their militant work.

What is important -- the plenum stated -- is that the discussion should bear the imprint of the creative and revolutionary thinking of the masses. "This discussion," Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the plenum, "will be fruitful if the plan indicators are passed through the sieve of active and bold thinking of the workers and cooperativists, the specialists and scholars; if this great action is not considered to be useless tiresome toil or merely a matter of tradition. Not mere conformism with fixed tasks, but a lively debate, not a mechanical separation: "We workers implement, others draft the plans," but an organic link between implementation, study, and planning for the present and for the future; not the number of discussions and proposals merely to fill up the statistics, but valuable ideas and feasible solutions opening up horizons, revolutionizing the people, raising their awareness and sense of responsibility -- these are the demands that must run through the massive discussion on the draft directives."

The cadres in the central departments and in the districts have a responsible duty in this action -- the plenum stressed. They are primarily required to understand the objectives, problems, and tasks raised. On this basis and with a high sense of responsibility they must study, analyze, specify, and coordinate the indicators by drawing out economic thinking in all sectors and by listening to the ideas and proposals of the masses concerning the activation and utilization of internal reserves in all fields.

In particular, the leading and controlling role of the party basic organizations should show new force and new qualities in this great political action that will be guided by them, and it is also their duty to set the mass organizations in motion.

Another 4 months separate us from the ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the AWP. Comrade Ramiz Alia stated: "Let us mobilize all our strength, let us devote our joint physicalo and intellectual efforts to the plans and the tasks to go to that great event in the life of the party with the greatest possible victories."

The communists and all our magnificent people will respond to this call, as always, with timeless work, initiative, and a revolutionary spirit to further promote the economy, to strengthen defense, and to increase the prosperity of our socialist country.

10TH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY LEGISLATURE MEETS

Opening Ceremonies

AU020952 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- On July 1 before noon, the 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings in the capital.

Present were as invited vanguard workers and cooperativists, members of the people's councils of the villages, united villages, cities and districts, representatives of ministries, institutions and central mass organisations and cadres from the districts of the country.

The deputies and those invited welcomed with enthusiastic applauses the entering into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chirman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, of the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The session was declared open by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Pali Miska, who proposed the agenda. It was unanimously approved by the deputies.

In the name of the Council of Ministers the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Besnik Bekteshi held the report "The People's Councils and Their Executive Committees Should Increase Further the Effectiveness of the Direction and Control for the Frontal Realisation of the Economic and Financial Tasks."

The report in the name of the permanent commissions of the plan and budget and agriculture of the People's Assembly was held by the chairman of the permanent commission of agriculture the deputy Dhimiter Petro.

At this the first sitting was over. The second one will open on July 2 at 9.00 hrs.

Bekteshi Delivers Report

AU020908 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the report presented in the name of the Council of Ministers by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- It is the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th Congress, the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan which constitutes a new stage on the road of the continuous development of our socialist society, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said among others. A sound revolutionary atmosphere prevails everywhere in our country.

Our working masses swept over in the most mass drive "Standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" are working with enthusiasm, optimism and spirit of action to realise the great tasks set by the party in all the fields of the productive and social activity. As Comrade Ramiz Alia said in the grand youth rally "everywhere there is an unshakeable conviction in the inexhaustible possibilities our country has for a fast rate progress. The spirit of drive and self-action of the working people is enhanced not only regarding innovations and technological progress, but also regarding more fruitful organisations".

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, he said further on, have constantly shown a special care of strengthening and democratizing the power of councils. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that "with the power we shall solve everything, here lies our strength".

The elections of April 27 this year to the people's councils and courts were another brilliant victory of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party and an expression of the love of our people for the people's power. They manifested the determination of our people to march ahead on the road of the socialist construction according to the teachings of the party and our glorious and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and were an expression of unbreakable unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. The new elections improve considerably the content of the people's councils, their presidencies, permanent commissions and executive committees. In the people's councils of all levels there were elected 38,379 advisers, 74 per cent of whom are workers and cooperativists and 61 per cent acquired higher and secondary education.

According to the Constitution, he stressed, the people's councils, as representative organs of the people, direct and control all the social life in the respective territorial administrative unit.

By running the economy and culture, the people's councils and their executive committees realise the economic-organisational, cultural and educational function which is the main function of the socialist state. In opposition with the revisionists theories and practices, which deny the role of the socialist state for the development of the economy and open way to spontaneity and free execution of the laws of the market, our party and state exploit conscientiously the economic laws and strengthen the role of the power organs for running economy according to a unique and general state plan. The decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party, the visits of Comrade Ramiz Alia in some districts of the country and the speech he made at the rally organised on occasion of the handing over the baton of youth undertakings have implanted a new revolutionary spirit in the people's councils and their executive committees. This period is characterized by fast rates and a large scale realisation of the tasks in every branch and sector of the economy, culture, science and defence.

The data on the realisation of the plan for the first half of this year are positive in general, the speaker said further on. In main branches and sectors of the economy the tasks were realised and overfulfilled or are being realised.

The plan of industrial production was realised 102 per cent having an increase of 3.1 per cent as against the same period last year. Many working collectives, many districts and branches of industry realised the tasks in all fields.

The working people of agriculture, working with a high sense of responsibility completed in better conditions and faster than last year the spring sowing and in general have made a good work to ensure the fodder for livestock and to provide the market with as many products as possible.

During this period, the second turbine of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydro Power Station of Koman was commissioned, the capacity of the chrome mine of Kalimash increased, some factories of food stuff industry were commissioned and over 1400 dwelling flats were set up.

Likewise goods turnover and the plan of the services to the people were overfulfilled.

Improvements are registered in regard with the increase of effectiveness and accumulation. The incomes of the state budget are realised according to the planned tasks.

In order to realise the tasks of the plan and advance its indices, he stresed, the organs of the power and economy have supported better the revolutionary drives of the working collectives and have effectively used the method of action at work.

As it was stressed in the 15th plenum of the Central Committee of the party, the realisation of the planned tasks of this year at all costs by all the branches and sectors of the economy, the districts and economies in the base has been and remains the main and the only way for the development of our society, relying on our own forces, to overcome any difficulty and pressure that come from the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the general crisis of capitalism, to consolidate the independence and defence potential of the homeland.

It is a fact that in the recent years the executive committees of the people's councils of the districts have increased their active force in general regarding the realisation of the tasks. They have consolidated the links with the base, have analysed and solved the most important problems for the district as well as those that have emerged in the process of the realisation of the plan, have generalised the advanced experience and have organised better the control and asistance for the economic organs, especially the people's councils of the villages and united villages.

The people's councils of the base, he said further on, are the foundations of the people's power. The stronger, the more active and realizable they are, the stronger will be all the structure of our state mechanism. To this end the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have worked especially to raise on a higher scale the role of the people's councils of the base, so that they, as genuine representatives of the people, exercise their competences to the full. The overwhelming majority of the advisers, in close tie with the people and social activists take part in these councils. They follow the problems more closely and are on the fore front of the struggle for the realisation of the planned tasks. It is a significant fact that 31,015 advisers out of 38,379 ones are in the village.

Along with the efforts for the realisation of the planned tasks of this year, now the people's councils of all levels are faced with the important tasks of compiling the draft plan of 1987 so that the working masses, with their innovative thinking, have their say powerfully, so that to compile a real, mobilising and revolutionary plan that responds better the needs of the development and possibilities of the economy. [sentence as received].

The 15th plenum of the Central Committee of the party, which held its proceedings successfully some days ago, he said, analysed the realisation of the last 5-year plan and jumped in the conclusion that the 7th five year plan (1981-1985) will go down in the history of the economic and social development of the country as the first plan whose realisation has been carried out relying completely on our own forces, without any credit and aid from abroad. Our country made steps forward on the road of progress and safeguarding of the victories achieved in the construction of socialism, having on its base the correct line and the far-sighted Marxist-Leninist policy of our party.

In struggle with the difficulties and great damages caused by the bad weather conditions and other natural calamities, as well as with the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist pressure, encirclement and blockade, of the economic-currency crisis of the bourgeois-revisionist countries, there came to the force powerfully the political and ideological maturity, the steel unity and socialist solidarity of our people, their determination to march always ahead and put into life the directives of the party and teachings of our great unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The new five year plan opens up new greater vistas for our people. Our industry, and first of all, energy industry, that of mineral extraction and processing, mechanical and chemical industries will take a new impetus for the rapid growth of the production of the means of production, as well as the industry of mass consumer goods, relying basically on the local raw materials. A special importance will be attached in the new plan to the intensive and extensive development of our socialist agriculture and other branches of the economy and culture. The broad discussion of the draft directives of the 8th five year plan by the working masses of the city and countryside is a direct expression of the popular character of our power and of our proletarian democracy.

In conclusion, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said: The organs of the power in the districts and in the base, and the broad working masses inspired by the correct line of the party will exert all their energies for the frontal realisation of the tasks of this year's plan, so that to go to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with as many achievements as possible.

Successful Conclusion

AU031149 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- The second sitting of the 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly opened yesterday at 9:00 hrs. Those present welcomed with enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the other party and state leaders. The contributions to the report of the Council of Ministers the people's councils and their executive committees began at this sitting. They also continued at the third sitting, which opened at 17:00.

When the contributions were over, the assembly unanimously approved the decision "on the further growth of the effectiveness of running and control of the people's councils and their executive committees for the frontal realisation of the economic and financial tasks." This decision points out among others that the people's councils and their executive committees, under the leadership of the party, have raised always higher the level of their leading and controlling work for the frontal realisation of the tasks of the plan and are applying on a large scale the method of understanding in order to accelerate the rates in the fulfillment of the tasks, relying on the numerous initiatives of the masses.

Regarding the last item of the agenda, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj took the floor. On behalf of the Presidium he presented the report on the decree issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The deputies unanimously approved it. The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska made the closing speech. He said among the other things: The issues on the agenda were all discussed. The 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly held its proceedings with full success in an atmosphere of the revolutionary mobilisation enthusiasm that the communique on the 15th plenum of the CC of the party has aroused among our entire people.

The report and the contributions of the deputies in this assembly were pervaded by the spirit of the materials of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party as well as the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia. They clearly showed that thanks to the implementation of the correct line and policy of the party and the light-giving teachings of the glorious and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the activity of the organs of the power has been constantly enlivened and revolutionized. They have improved their work and are tackling better with the economic problems, they have raised the level of their leading and controlling work. This is also confirmed by the results achieved in the realisation of the economic-financial tasks over the first half of the year. The very important decisions of the 15th plenum of the CC of the party are a marked event in the life of our people. They have further raised the joy, impetus and mobilisation of the masses at work for the realisation and overfulfillment of the tasks. The participation of the working collectives in the broad popular discussion on the draft directives of the 9th Congress of the PLA on the 8th Five Year plan will reflect the opinion of the masses in drafting the new plan.

At this the Ninth session of the 10th legislature of the people's assembly wound up its proceedings successfully.

[Tirana Domstic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 2 July, in reporting the proceedings of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, adds that the assembly also passed a "bill on the people's police," stating that the bill was presented by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, in the name of the Council of Ministers]

TIMBER COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

Protocol on Joint Lumbering

AU022014 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Bulgaro-Soviet Cooperation in the Timber Lumbering" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry of Bulgaria, and Mr. Mikhail Busygin, minister of timber, cellulose and paper and wood processing industry, signed a protocol to the agreement between the governments of the two countries for cooperation in the timber lumbering on the territory of the USSR for the needs of the economies of the two countries. The intergovernmental document was signed in 1982.

The ministers also signed a protocol between the two ministries for specifying the conditions for distributing the timber obtained in the joint lumbering in the 1986-1990 period.

At the previously held talks Mr. Aleksi Ivanov and Mr. Mikhail Busygin expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation in this field.

Joint lumbering dates 18 years back. A large mechanized lumbering in complex was built in the Udorsk region which produces millions of cubic metres of valuable timber for the needs of the two countries. Today, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Minsterial Council, received Mr. Mikhail Busygin, minister of the timber, cellulose and paper and the wood processing industry, with whom they exchanged opinions on issues to the further broadening of cooperation.

Pulp, Paper Agreement

AU041706 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's cellulose and paper industry is entirely built in the years of people's rule with the technical aid and assistance of the Soviet Union. The large-scale capacities now operating in this country include the cellulose and paper combined works in the town of Razlog (south-west Bulgaria), the Dimitur Blagoev featherweight paper mill in the town of Belovo (southern Bulgaria), the corrugated cardboard works in the city of Pazardzhik (southern Bulgaria) and others.

A new step forward in the specialisation and cooperation in this field: This is how Mr Georgi Pankov, first deputy chairman of the Economic Council, and Mr Mikhail Busygin, the U.S.S.R. minister of timber, cellulose and paper and wood processing, assessed the programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation and specialisation of production in the cellulose and paper industry up to the year 2000, which they signed here today.

The document lays emphasis on intensification and on boosing the efficiency of production on the basis of improving the structure of the international socialist division of labour. Bulgaria will specialize in the manufacturing of tissue packing paper, and the Soviet Union will specialise in making newsprint and condenser tissue paper. Techno-scientific cooperatin will focus on the development of technologies for the production of special types of paper and of featherweight writing paper.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD061751 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prague, July 6 (CTK) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi arrived with his wife today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was met at Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife. Present was also Venezuelan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Jose de Jesus Osio.

In an interview after the arrival, the two ministers voiced their conviction that the visit will give an impulse to the further development of mutual relations in spheres of mutual interest.

They stressed that both sides are inspired by the will to actively contribute to the effort to find ways of preservation of peace in the world, strengthening of security and cooperation in the current complex international situation.

Meets With Strougal

LD071406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. During their conversation, Lubomir Strougal emphasized principles governing Czechoslovak foreign policy, which stems consistently from peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and which strives for disarmament, friendship, and peaceful cooperation between nations. When assessing the achieved level of relations between Czechoslovakia and Venezuela, both officials noted that it was beneficial for both sides to seek ways of intensifying cooperation in politics, economy, and culture. In this regard, they pointed in particular at possibilities for more intensive cooperation, expansion in the exchange of goods, and mutually advantageous manufacturing cooperation.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD071653 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 7 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak and Venezuelan Governments' interest in a dynamic development of bilateral relations was voiced by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Simon Alberto Consalvi respectively, today.

During their talks, the ministers stated that the political dialogue between representatives of the governments and parliaments of the two countries has become more intensive recently.

They stressed that the achieved level and extent of relations has not been corresponding to the current possibilities and needs, and pointed out the existing reserves.

The ministers said there are new prospects of raising the volume of trade and expanding economic contracts, and that there were no obstacles to taking up higher forms of economic cooperation. They also noted progress in the field of cultural exchange, conducted under at 1983 agreement.

While discussing international issues, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and his Venezuelan Counterpart Simon Alberto consalvi said the present strained situation requires peaceful solutions, and called for replacing the trends of confrontation by the line aimed at detente, improving the international climate, limiting armament and at disarmament.

The ministers stressed the need for new political thinking which must consider the changed conditions in the world and in particular the fact confirmed at the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that there can be no winners in a nuclear war or in the arms race.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out Czechoslovakia's active support for all important steps taken by the USSR recently in the field of disarmament, including the proposal for a total liquidation of nuclear weapons by 2000 and the moratorium on nuclear testing. He informed his colleague about the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty states to NATO countries and other European states for a substantial reduction of armies and the tactical air force, as well as nuclear weapons with a range of up to 1,000 km in the zone from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Minister Consalvi spoke of the efforts of the Contadora group states in seeking a peaceful solution to the tense situation around Nicaragua.

He stressed the conditions of a political settlement of the situation in the region, put forward by Venezuela, on behalf of Contadora, recently in the U.N. Security Council - not to use the territory of one country against another, not to be a member of any pact and not to allow external interference in internal affairs. The Venezuelan minister also explained the problem of foreign debts of the Latin American countries and spoke of the economic and political pressure by banks in the advanced capitalist states, to which these countries are exposed.

Choupek Hosts Dinner

LD072116 PRAGUE CTK in English 1947 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave here today a dinner in honor of his Venezuelan counterpart Simon Alberto Consalvi.

Earlier today, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations Bohuslav Kucera presented the Venezuelan minister a gold medal of the society for merits in promoting friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovcakia.

He thanked the Venezuelan representative for his important personal contribution to the extension of Czechoslovak-Venezuelan relations which have been significantly developed in all spheres of mutual relations during his term of office.

Bohuslav Kucera voiced the conviction that the visit of Simon Alberto Consali to Czechoslovakia will help further intensify Czechoslovak-Venezuelan cooperation.

At the dinner given by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek for his Venezuelan counterpart, Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia together with its allies want to achieve lasting peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security.

He stressed that the elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world would help consolidate peace and international security. In this context he appreciated the efforts of the Contadora group states, including Venezuela, for a settlement of the Central American crisis through negotiations. Peace in the region can be ensured only if the inalienable rights of the individual Central American countries are fully respected.

Minister Chnoupek said he was convinced that the Venezuelan minister's visit will be a positive contribution towards further expansion of relations between the two countries, and towards efforts to ensure world peace and promote international cooperation.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said his country adheres to the principle of respect for human rights, it respects international cooperation and solidarity and is determined to promote friendly relations with all peace-loving countries. In this context he spoke in favour of nuclear disarmament and undelined Venezuela's activity in the United Nations, aimed at establishing a firm international order based on the principles of equality.

Minister Consalvi said Venezuela as a member of the Contadora group seeks the implementation of democratic self-determination in Central American countries to the benefit of solving conflicts which are a serious threat to peace. He stressed his country's resolve to continue developing relations with Czechoslovakia.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SENATOR PRESSLER

AU060608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "They Assessed the Issues of Cooperation"]

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday [30 June] received in Prague Ambassador Helmut Liedermann, executive secretary of the Vienna follow-up CSCE meeting, and discussed with him the issues connected with preparations for these deliberations of the 35 signatory states of the CSCE Final Act. The reception was attended by Paul Ullmann, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the CSSR. Jaromir Johanes also received on the same day Senator Larry Pressler, chairman of the U.S. Senates Subcommittee for European Affairs. In their talk, which ws also attended by Carl W. Schmidt, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim, they assessed the current state of mutual relations and the topical issues of the international situation.

TURKEY'S HALEFOLGU ENDS VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD071256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, ended his official visit to the CSSR this morning. During it he was received by Custav Husak, President of the Republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The talks confirmed that despite different social systems the CSSR and Turkey share close views on the solution of a number of international issues. The visit of the Turkish foreign minister has contributed to the continuity of the political dialogue between both countries and confirmed the usefulness of exchanges of views on bilateral issues and international problems.

LENART-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW

LD040843 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, returned home from Warsaw today. It had participated in the proceedings of the 10th PZPR Congress.

HRUSKOVIC AT OPENING OF V2 POWER PLANT

LD072054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Report by editor Viliam Racek]

[Text] A working activ was held in Jaslovske Bohunice today to mark the start up of the second unit of the V2 nuclear power station and the completion of the construction of the nuclear power production complex. Editor Viliam Racek reports:

The best workers are now being awarded as a sign of recognition of hard work at the construction of nuclear power production complex in Jaslovske Bohunice by all investors, designers, builders, technicians, and Soviet specialists. Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, head of the party and government delegation, praised in his speech their contribution to the construction of this important project. He said that four units of the nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice became the school of building nuclear power production in Czechoslovakia.

Often, however, it required great strength, self-denial, and patience. Demands grew with the growing job. For example, the built-up area is almost twice as large in the V2 nuclear power station, the volume of steel construction is 3.8 times larger, and the area of stainless [word indistinct] is four times bigger than in V1 nuclear power stations to ensure its higher safety and reliability.

This large expenditure and people's energy should be utilized carefully. Comrade Hruskovic therefore emphasized the continuous importance of making economic use of fuel and power. Then he presented the enterprise nuclear power stations Bohunice, Jiri Prochazka from Skoda Plzen enterprise, and Anton [name indistinct] chairman of the building site committee of the CPCZ with Orders of Labor. Other workers were given 22 state and other awards.

PROTOCOL ON NUCLEAR ENERGY SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD021046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A working meeting took place in Prague today between Stanislav Havel, Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission chairman and Fidel Castro Diza-Balart, executive secretary of the Secretariat for Nuclear Issues of the Cuban Council of Ministers. They examined the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and signed a protocol on mutual cooperation for the period of 1986-87.

STOPH ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

AU030601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 pp 4-5

["Government Declaration by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressed to the People's Chamber on 17 June 1986"]

[Text] Distinguished deputies; at yesterday's constituent session you approved the proposal of the SED Central Committee and the SED People's Chamber faction submitted by Comrade Erich Honecker, elected me as chairman of the Council of Ministers and entrusted me with the formation of the GDR Government. I would like to cordially thank you for this trust.

Rest asured: True to the GDR Constitution I will devote all my strength to implementing the pioneering decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which has initiated a new stage in shaping the developed socialist society in our country, for the benefit of the people, for strengthening socialism, and for preserving peace.

In fulfillment of my commission, in accordance with the resolution of the SED Central Committee, and in agreement with the Central Democratic Block of the parties and mass organizations I propose that the following people be elected members of the Council of Ministers:

As first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Werner Krolikowski, Alfred Neumann;

As deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Mandred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Guenther Kleiber, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Gerhard Schuerer, Rudolf Schulze, Horst Soelle, Herbert Weiz;

As members of the Council of Ministers: Otto Arndt, Gerhard Beil, Wolfgang Beireuther, Manfred Bochmann, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Gerhard Briksa, Werner Buschmann, Friedrich Dickel, Oskar Fischer, Rudi Georgi, Wolfgang Gress, Karl Greunheid, Walter Halbritter, Ernst Hoefner, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Margot Honecker, Wolfgang Junker, Horst Kaminsky, Rolf Kersten, Heinz Kessler, Heinz Klopfer, Erhard Krack, Bruno Lietz, Ludwig Mecklinger, Felix Meier, Erich Mielke, Wolfgang Mitzinger, Hans Sattler, Kurt Singhuber, Albert Stief, Gerhard Tautenhahn, Udo-Dieter Wange, Guenther Wyschofsky.

The majority of these people have already been members of the Council of Ministers for many years and have performed successful work. The proposed composition of the Council of Ministers reflects our determination to steadily continue the tested cooperation of all friendly parties, which is sustained by growing trust.

Distinguished deputies; the result of the elections to the People's Chamber is a convincing vote by the people for the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front, in which it was stated that what the 11th SED Congress decided concerns us all.

This unanimous avowal of the citizens is at the same time a commission and obligation for the government to do everything:

-- to generally strengthen our socialist GDR by continuing the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people on the basis of the dynamic growth of performances in the national economy;

-- and to consolidate the fraternal alliance with the USSR and all states of the socialist community, to strengthen socialism, and to increase the potential of our strength to solve the present and future social tasks by means of effective cooperation.

The Council of Ministers regards the election result as a commission to cooperate actively and constructively with all forces and states in the world which are ready to come to an understanding to preserve peace -- the most important task of the present -- with the aim of halting the arms race and moving toward disarmament. We counter the policy of confrontation, which emanates from the most aggressive circles of imperialism, with our policy of peaceful coexistence. As recent history clearly proves, it corresponds in the best way to the interests of comprehensive cooperation between peoples and states and to the solving of tasks and problems which span the world, for the benefit of all those involved.

Close Alliance With the USSR and All Fraternal States

Last but not least the unanimous vote of the people encourages us to continue to practice interntional solidarity with all those who are struggling against neocolonialism, imperialist threats, and interference, and are working for democracy and social progress, for human dignity, and justice.

These basic tasks of socialist state policy will also determine the activities of the government during the new legislative period. We possess a concrete work program for this with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

These pioneering guidelines, the GDR Constitution, the laws, and the resolutions of the People's Chamber and the State Council are a binding basis for the joint activity of the Council of Ministers and all organs of the socialist state power.

Distinguished deputies; in today's world where there is nothing more important than safeguarding peace, the GDR's foreign policy is aimed at guaranteeing favorable external conditions for the further shaping of the devleloped socialist society in our country. The GDR will develop the fraternal alliance with the USSR and all socialist countries further, loyally fulfill its commitments in the Warsaw Pact in the future as well, and make an effective contribution in CEMA to deepening socialist economic integration.

In line with the humanistic nature of our social system, the socialist German state consistently directs its international activities at banishing the danger of war through effective steps of arms limitation and disarmament and at overcoming confrontation with cooperation between the states. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states it is fulfilling its historic mission to strengthen socialism and preserve peace.

As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated at the 11th SED Congress, the USSR's approach to world issues, which is rich in initiatives, has opened up a new stage in our peace policy.

The complete liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons and other destructive weapons by the year 2000, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the step-by-step reduction of conventional weapons on a global and regional scale -- this is the peace program of socialism necessary to stop the danger of war, to change the international situation for the better, and to lastingly consolidate peace.

All Our Strength for the Budapest Appeal

The GDR supports with all its strength the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states and to all European countries for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. It will work actively for the implementation of the socialist peace policy by continuing the business-like, result-oriented dialogue with all politicians and forces who bear responsibility in their countries.

An agreement on the ban of nuclear explosions is urgently needed. It would be the first step towards freeing the world from nuclear weapons. Like the overwhelming majority of the states of the international community, the GDR also expects the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions which has been repeatedly extended by the USSR.

The GDR, which was forced to take countermeasures together with its allies after the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe, urgently supports an agreement on the complete elimination of the nuclear medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in the European area. With goodwill this should also be possible for the other side, especially as the USSR has proposed a compromise in Geneva. It comes close to previous Western views and, as has repeatedly been stated, would also include the longer-range strategic-tactical missiles deployed in the GDR and the CSSR as countermeasures.

Effective Steps for Arms Limitation and Disarmament

The GDR remains prepared to make all its territory available for a corridor in Central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons along the border line between the two alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, according to the principle of equality and equal security. There is, unfortunately, still no constructive response from the FRG to our offer of negotiations.

Together with the CSSR, the GDR has repeatedly taken regional initiatives to create a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe. The Bonn government, however, has approved the NATO plans to start the production of new, dangerous chemical mass destruction weapons in the United States.

In full agreement with the peace policy of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR advocates rapid and effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, the destructive power of which is more and more closely approaching that of mass destruction weapons. For years it has been working actively and constructively in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe for positive results. A first result in Vienna would be a useful contribution toward comprehensive conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals.

With the objective of removing political and military confrontation, the GDR supports at the Stockholm conference's serious and productive negotiations in order to conclude its first stage with a substantial final document. The time for this is ripe.

From the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna we expect tangible steps for reducing the level of military confrontation, for expanding cooperation in the various fields between the states in Europe, and new stimuli for overcoming international tensions. In this spirit the GDR is prepared to actively help in its success.

In our striving for peace and international understanding we do not overlook the fact that leading circles of the United States and NATO are pressing for military superiority and social revanche.

Through a perilous, life-endangering policy against the will of their own peoples and of mankind they have exacerbated the situation. By including a number of allies, they insist on the "star wars" program and are fanning tensions in various parts of the world.

In the spirit of the joint statement of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985 we -- and not only we -- would consider it sensible if the FRG Government were to reconsider its policy, also regarding participation in the SDI program, in the interest of the preservation of peace. As is known, the governments of other West European NATO countries have voiced their reservations regarding this risky course of the United States which threatens human civilization.

The improvement of the climate of confidence-building and constructive cooperation must not be hampered by adhering to outdated positions.

Relations between the GDR and FRG can be shaped and developed only on the basis of international law. We are not to blame for the fact that matters which have been an obstacle to this have still not been cleared away. What is needed are relations on the basis of equality and total independence in the interest of the safeguarding of peace, the elimination of tensions, and arms limitation and disarmement. We -- just as many responsible, realistically thinking forces in Western Europe -- shall never accept attempts to play down the dangers of the arms rce. It is becoming plain to an increasing number of people that this is to divert from the negative effects of the imperialist policy of arms build-up and confrontation, and, in addition, also from the social ills of the capitalist system.

To Approach International Problems in a New Way

There is the constantly increasing awareness that today it is more urgent than ever to discard old, rigid ways of thinking and to adopt a new approach to tackle the international problems. The trend of the steadily increasing danger of war must be stopped and everything must be done to stabilize peace and to ensure the survival of mankind. This is the socialist peace policy, as proclaimed again at the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states before world public opinion.

The GDR will continue to strive to shape still more comprehensively her relations with the liberated states on an equal basis and for the benefit of all involved. She calls for the removal of the centers of conflict and tension by means of negotiations that lead to just and lasting solutions. We are standing by the side of the people and the Government of Nicaragua which is fending off crude, illegal interference. Our full sympathy goes to the victims of state terrorist attacks in the Mediterranean region and in southern Africa. We are standing in solidarity by the peoples and governments that oppose the imperialist policy of pressure and aggression.

Within the framework of the United Nations and its organizations, the GDR, in close cooperation with the other socialist states, with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, through constructive proposals will continue to make her contribution to peace, disarmament, and equal cooperation. Our socialist peace state knows itself to be at one with the efforts of the international community of peoples in the 1986 UN International Year of Peace.

Economic Strategy Up to the Year 2000

Distinguished deputies; our domestic policy is being determined by purposefully continuing the path of shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR as outlined in the SED program and according to the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. This requires that all aspects of social life be always taken into account in the activities of the Council of Ministers and its organs.

The steadily closer interlacing of economy, science, education, and culture, as well as national defense is setting new yardsticks for the complex and forward-looking management at all levels of the state and the economy.

The consistent implementation of the economic strategy up to the year 2000 is of the greatest importance for our further successful progress. The tasks that have to be solved in this connection will be the focal points in the Council of Minister's activities. Above all this requires the still more effective linking of the advantages of socialism to the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, to attain top achievements in science and production, to create permanent bases for intensively expanded reproduction, and to thus safeguard further dynamic economic growth.

The heart of the economic strategy is the unity of economic and social policy. We are emphasizing this since the objective of our efforts at over-all modernization of production and the raising of its efficiency is always linked to the task of increasing national prosperity, making work easier, safeguarding security and protection in the socialist society at all times and for all citizens, and to gradually improving the standard of living parallel with rising production output.

Speedy Application of Microelectronics

The activity of the Council of Ministers and its organs will concentrate on fulfilling everywhere the qualitatively new demands of the economic strategy. Above all this includes the promotion, development, and broad and speedy introduction of key technologies in all areas of the national economy and to achieve top positions in specific areas to a still greater extent.

Through accelerated application of microelectronics, the establishment of flexible automated manufacturing stages, as well as the application of CAD/CAM solutions, considerable increases in labor productivity and efficiency are to be achieved. This must be linked to a speedy product renewal, higher refinement of raw materials, energy sources, and other materials, and a decisive reduction of production input and costs.

The implementation of the economic strategy requires improving the quality of the conceptual work of the Council of Ministers and its organs. In the planning of the national economy and all fields, a lead must be created guaranteeing timely adjustment and future development. This mostly applies to the main directions of economy and science, to the over-all modernization of the technical basis, the enforcement of the highest quality standards in line with the advanced international standards, and to the raising of labor productivity.

Man Is and Remains the Main Productive Force

A development of the branches and regions coordinated in the long run is as much to be safeguarded as is the basic and advanced training of the working people, which is oriented toward meeting future requirements. In this we shall always be guided by the proven recognition that the individual with his knowledge and skills is and remains the main productive force. All these issues concerning working and living conditions, from shaping the work place, via the employee supply system to commuter traffic, are to be discussed and clarified jointly with the working people.

A priority task of the Council of Ministers that is to be voted on today consists of ensuring the overall fulfillment of the 1986 National Economic Plan and its purposeful overfulfillment.

Under the slogan, "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the working people have developed an important initiative for the overfulfillment of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The pledges are directed at increasing performances beyond the plan. This concerns not only general growth rates per se, but products that correspond to the demand in quantity and quality, that is, a larger distributable end product for supplying the population and the national economy and for export.

Proceeding from this premise the Council of Ministers and its organs will work to create the necessary conditions for fulfilling the targets, for more intensively utilizing comparative performance appraisals, and for generalizing the best results.

If everywhere -- from the smallest work collective to the largest combine -- there is a truly creative atmosphere, the available assets and every hour of working time can be used even more productively. This makes it possible to gain many additional millions of Marks for the national economy which benefit the working people in our socialist society.

With effective and forward-looking management activity the ministries, the other central state organs, and the bezirk and kreis councils have to support even more effectively the overall, continuous fulfillment of the plan.

The 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan are being worked out in close connection with the execution of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The directive passed by the 11th SED Congress constitutes the binding foundation for this. It reflects the determination to continue the dynamic economic growth and to further develop the socialist national economy at a high level.

Industry has to make the largest contribution to this. Electrical engineering and electronics as well as machine-building must produce, on a considerable scale, top modern component parts and equipment for the introduction of key technologies in all fields of the national economy. It is necessary to adjust the product ranges of these fields to the requirements of the technical policy characterized by the economic strategy and of export. The production of modern, high-quality technical consumer goods is to be more rapidly increased in line with the demand of the population and for export.

The chemical industry, coal and energy sector, metallurgy, and the glass and ceramics industry have to ensure a stable supply of raw materials and energy sources to the national economy at all times. A higher level of refinement decisively contributes to improving product quality. New raw materials and other materials are being developed and produced. Further reserves have to be tapped to reduce production input.

Varied and Good Ranges of Consumer Goods

The recycling of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products is gaining increasing importance for the strengthening of our national economy's material and raw material basis.

Light industry, bezirk-administered industry, and the other branches of consumer goods production with their products have to ensure the improvement according to plan of the supply to the population, have to bring about varied and high-quality product ranges, and have to raise their contribution to exports. This also applies to all combines manufacturing producer goods -- without exception.

In the construction sector, industrial construction is to be consistently directed at preparing and carrying out the planned building measures punctually and in the required quality by means of comprehensive intensification, for the strengthening of the material-technical basis of the national economy. The housing program is being carried out in the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance with high sociopolitical effectiveness.

A better linking of the tasks of the Science and Technology State Plan with investment planning -- starting in the central institution and spreading to the individual enterprises -- is of great importance for the qualitatively new steps to implement the economic strategy. It is necessary to shorten transition periods everywhere and to produce new products quickly, in high quality, and at the lowest-possible costs. This also includes the acceleration of the qualitative development and improvement of all combines' inhouse production of rationalization equipment.

Berlin's Attractiveness and Appeal Are Increasing

As is laid down in the directives of the 11th SED Congress, the political, social, and economic achievements of socialism are to be expressed in a concentrated manner in our capital Berlin. Its attractiveness and appeal as a city of peace are to be further increased. This includes the worthy preparation of the ceremonies to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin's existence.

At present a broad public discussion about the directive of the 11th SED Congress is being carried out. It is aimed at exceeding the targets set for the 1986-90 period in order to solve national economic tasks within shorter periods -- based on the good experiences gained during the preparation for the 11th SED Congress -- and, in particular, to increase the export power more rapidly.

The Council of Ministers makes sure that its members, the heads of other central state organs, and the chairmen of the bezirk and kreis councils, together with the combines, are working out the necessary measures for this and are creating the preconditions for their reliable implementation. The experiences of the best workers and enterprises as well as examplary model solutions of production rationalization and modernization are to be generalized more speedily.

The government will thoroughly analyze the suggestions, which were put forth in the discussion of the 11th SED Congress directive and which are an expression of our vivid socialist democracy and the true codetermination of the working people in state and economy, and will submit the draft law on the 5-year plan to the People's Chamber for discussion and approval.

Dear deputies; the tested class alliance between workers and cooperative peasants remains the lasting basis of our agricultural policy. The work of the government and its organs is directed toward further developing agriculture as an efficient sector of the national economy through comprehensive intensification. The tasks that have to be solved for this are to be firmly incorporated into the plans -- just as the supply of agriculture with the necessary production means.

We support the initiatives developed by the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers after the 11th SED Congress to achieve high production performances by fully utilizing the considerable basic assets while economically using material and energy. Also in agriculture, best results and new processes and technologies of the plant and animal production must be generalized even more swiftly and high and stable yields must be achieved in the fields and stables by scientific work in all LPG's.

The Council of Ministers will devote great attention to the development of cooperation in agriculture. The cooperation councils are to be promoted so that they can better and better meet their economic management work. This also represents an important contribution to strengthening the socialist democracy in the rural areas.

The individual production in the personal plots of the cooperative peasants and other small-scale producers, in particular in the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, continues to be at the center of our attention.

Also in the transportation sector the implementation of the directive of the 11th SED Congress calls for further measures to achieve a comprehensive intensification and modernization. They are to be directed above all toward qualitatively improving the commuter, pupil, and traveller traffic, applying more rational transportation technologies in the goods transportation sector, and shifting the goods transportation even more from the roads to the rails and inland navigation. The electrification of the main railway routes is being purposefully continued. The maintenance of the roads requires the increased introduction of new material-saving technologies utilizing domestic raw materials. In this field, too, local initiatives can help to avoid major repair works by repairing minor damage in time.

In the post and telecommunications sector the main thing is to increase the services for the people and the economy, above all through short forwarding times for all postal items and the improvement of the customers' services at the post offices.

To Well Prepare the Young Generation for Life and Work

Dear deputies, one of the basic tasks of the Council of Ministers and its organs is to shape the educational system in such a way that the younger generation is well-prepared for life and work in the developed socialist society. The pace and efficiency for mastering the scientific-technological progress, the increase of the educational and cultural level, the development of the readiness for high performance and of the socialist way of behavior depend on the quality of educational work. This applies both to the improvement of general and communist education in the schools and the improvement of the conditions for an effective polytechnical education.

Through vocational training the future skilled workers are to be prepared in time an thoroughly for mastering future requirements of science and technology. At the universities and technical schools the acquisition of technical knowledge, closely linked with practice, and the political and ideological education of the students is to be improved. Particular attention is to be devoted to the promotion of the independent scientific work of the students in the research cooperation between the universities and combines. That is to be essentially expanded.

The advanced education of the university and technical school cadres working in practice is to be consistently directed toward the necessary lead in education for sectors that are decisive for the national economy. In connection with the introduction of key technologies, working people are to be prepared in time for the qualitatively new work contents and the concrete demands resulting from mastering this modern technology.

Solution of the Housing Question as a Social Problem

As planned by the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in the 1986-90 period, material and cultural living conditions are to be improved according to the plan, based on high performances in production and increasing efficiency. By solving the housing question as a social problem by the year 1990, an important aim in the SED's social policy is achieved.

The government will work toward increasing the net income of the population and the turnover in the retail trade by 4 percent per year, as before. The high level of supplies to the population which has been attained is to be guaranteed in future, too, and to be expanded further.

The provision of basic consumer goods will be reliably ensured and the production of high-quality -- mainly newly developed -- industrial consumer goods will be accelerated. The scale and quality of services and the standard of trading activity will be purposefully developed. We are relying here on all those who are active in these areas, which are so important for the well-being of the people, and on the dedicated cooperation of the craftsmen and tradesmen, who have a safe future in our republic.

The policy of stable consumer prices for basic consumer goods, and for rents, fares, and services, will be continued by us as an important component of our social policy.

In the future, too, we will devote great attention to encouraging families, especially working mothers, and caring for children and shift workers. Our constant care will continue to go to veterans of work, who have made a decisive contribution with their performances making our republic what it is today.

The protection of the natural environment is of particular importance. It is inseparably linked to the economic and social policy and is thus a concern of the whole society, which demands appropriate attention from every state and economic official. Order and cleanliness in the enterprises as well as in the residential and recreational areas are decisively determined by the personal behavior of the individual and the active cooperation of all citizens.

The Council of Ministers will also see to it in the future that the measures which have been initiated for keeping the air and waters clean and for protecting the soil and forests will be implemented in the interests of the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the population. They will also see to it that international commitments are fulfilled.

Health Care for the Citizens Is of Particular Importance

In our republic public health care for the population continues to have a special place. In the forefront is the safeguarding of the high quality and efficiency of basic outpatient and in-patient medical care for all citizens. Preventive measures, the care of mother and child, and health care of workers in the enterprises will be further developed. Care for the elderly and handicapped citizens is to be increased in cooperation with the social forces and enterprises in the regions.

Opportunities for working people's recreation, particularly the young and children, will be further improved. In this connection the percentage of vacations for families with many children, for shift-workers, for working people doing hard physical work, and for handicapped citizens is to be increased.

Developing Rich Intellectual-Cultural Life Everywhere

The responsible organs of the Council of Ministers and the local councils are called upon to work -- in close cooperation with the FDGB, the FDJ, and the Cultural League -- toward the development of a rich intellectual-cultural life in all towns and villages and in the work collectives.

Work is expected of artists and cultural workers which will lastingly influence the thoughts, feelings, and conduct of the people, and strengthen zest, optimism, creativity, and the willingness to work. The care, preservation, and dissemination of the humanist, especially the antifascist and socialist, cultural heritage for our intellectual-cultural life will continue to play an important role.

In order to reliably safeguard the socialist achievements and peaceful development in our country, the Council of Ministers will, also in the future, adopt all necessary measures to protect the worker-peasant power, to safeguard the defense capability of our republic commensurate with requirements, and to guarantee public order and security at all times.

Distinguished deputies; the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the development of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA states remain a main concern of the Council of Ministers.

On the basis of long-term programs up to the year 2000 cooperation with the CEMA countries is more and more characterized by the demands of intensification. The measures for the coordinated development of important economic branches which we agreed on with the USSR and which reach far into the future are leading to an even closer interlacing of our national economy. This results in higher demands on the effective shaping of cooperation, on the scientific-technological standard and the quality of products and on the conscientious observance of agreements.

Utilization of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the People

The consistent implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries up to the year 2000, which aims at achieving international top positions, is an essential basis for the decisive increase in social labor productivity and the overall strengthening of the scientific-technological and economic potential of socialism. The cooperative division of labor according to plan with the USSR and the other CEMA countries for the development and application of key technologies in the national economy exemplifies the advantage of socialism to fully utilize scientific-technological progress for the benefit of the people.

The Council of Ministers directs its organs and the combines to speedily transfer the results of research cooperation to production as well as to react in time and in a flexbile way to the changes in demand resulting from scientific-technological progress. Particular importance goes to the direct cooperation of the combines and research institutions with their partners in the CEMA countries on the basis of economic contracts outlining the respective tasks in detail.

International Specialization and Cooperation

Over the next 5 years, too, the GDR will conduct about two thirds of its foreign trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Focal points are the observance of the agreements concluded with the plan coordination and the long-term trade agreements, in particular to further increase trade and the active participation in new integration measures with high economic benefit.

Internatinal specialization and cooperation particularly in machine-building and in electrical engineering and electronics, is to be utilized in order to ensure the coordinated development and transfer into production of new products, machinery, equipment, and systems of appliances with a high scientific-technological standard and degree of refinement.

With the production and export of modern high-performance equipment for extracting and transporting fuels and raw materials as well as for the modernization and reequipping of important branches of the national economy in the USSR -- especially the food and consumer goods industry -- the GDR will increasingly adapt itself to the economic requirements of its most important trading partner. In order to cover our long-term demand for raw materials and fuels, the GDR, on the basis of relevant agreements, will continue to participate in the construction of investment projects in the USSR.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are shaping trade with the capitalist industrialized countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. In this we assume that this trade will develop free from any political and economic discrimination, boycott, and embargo measures.

11th SED Congress Also Poses Higher Demands on State Work

Distinguished deputies; the continuous strengthening of the socialist state power is and will remain the essential precondition for our further progress and for safeguarding peace. In this spirit the Council of Ministers, as an organ of the People's Chamber, will conscientiously fulfill its constitutional commission as a government of work and peace for the benefit of the people. It will continue to aim its activity at ensuring the reliable functioning and a high readiness for work of the state apparatus.

With the further development of a work style that is close to the people, it is necessary to further consolidate the trust of the working people in the policy of the SED and the socialist state and to promote their initiatives for the overall strengthening of the GDR. It is the duty of all state organs to observe the rights of the citizens, their proposals, and critical comments, and to protect their legitimate interests.

With the qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of the developed socialist society introduced by the 11th SED Congress, higher demands on state work come into existence. Priority tasks in the further activity of the Council of Ministers are improving the complicated management of decisive national economic processes, carrying out coordinating functions in a more and more efficient way, increasing the long-term aspects of its work, organizing an even more effective control over tasks that have been set down, and providing for a speedy and comprehensive generalization of the best experiences.

Proceeding from the increased responsibility of the combines and the experience gained in management and planning of the national economy, conclusions have to be drawn for management activities of the ministries, the State Planning Commission, and other central organs. They are to be aimed at providing strategic guidelines and clear economic yardsticks for the combines, ensuring the national economic conditions for their work from the point of view of balanced development according to plan, and at tapping reserves by means of comparative performance appraisals.

Communal Policy Close to the Citizens Is Indispensable

The social changes that have been carried out since the 8th SED Congress have had an impact on state leadership and make it necessary to review the 1972 law about the Council of Ministers. At the appropriate time we will submit a relevant draft to the People's Chamber for discussion and decision.

The further development of the socialist state apparatus is decisively characterized by more and more effective cooperation between the central state organs themselves and with the local state organs in order to solve the political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural tasks as well as the defense tasks for which they are responsible. The local state organs have to more consistently utilize the possibilities, rights, and duties created with the law on the local elected assemblies in order to contribute in a more tangible way to the development of performance and efficiency in the national economy and to the improvement of working and living conditions of the population.

A communal policy close to the citizens is an indispensible element of socialist state policy and is of high importance. It decisively influences the welfare and social protection of the citizens and promotes performance readiness and the initiative of the working people. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality of and strengthen the activities of those management branches of the local councils which bear particular responsibility for implementing our sociopolitical objectives. This mainly applies to housing policy and housing management.

The further development of towns, villages, and communities is an essential concern of our state. Therefore, we accord utmost importance to the responsible activity of the mayors, whose work deserves great appreciation. They are the ones who daily care for the affairs of the citizens and continually organize new economic activities together with the social forces.

In the coming years computer technology must be used to a greater extent for management and planning. The introduction of a computer-aided system for increasing the reliability of the correlated balancing of the plans is of special importance for the balanced development of the national economy according to plan. In the interest of higher efficiency and for the benefit of the citizens, the administrative work is to be rationalized and modernized.

Continuation of the Tested Alliance Policy

Dear deputies; it is in line with the nature of our socialist democracy that the Council of Ministers and its organs rely in their entire work on the broad participation of the citizens and their elected representatives. The rich experiences and knowledge of the deputies to the People's Chamber and the local people's representations as well as the proposals and recommendations of the People's Chamber committees are of inestimable benefit.

Continuing the tested alliance policy the importance of which was again stressed by the 11th SED Congress, the Council of Ministers will constructively cooperate now and in the future with all parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc, particularly with the FDGB and the FDJ. Proceeding from the fact that socialism needs and has room for everyone, the organs of the Council of Ministers and the local councils are oriented toward actively promoting the initiatives of the National Front everywhere.

There are higher demands on the public work of the state organs, which must represent an efficient contribution to explaining to the citizens the overall national and local tasks, familiarizing them with important resolutions and the best experiences and answering their questions.

The strict observance of legality as well as the implementation of order, discipline, and security on all levels are and will remain essential characteristics of socialist leadership. There are still considerable national economic losses often linked with human suffering caused by disturbances, fires, and accidents.

Avoiding such events to a very large extent frees significant reserves that can be developed when the managers fully meet their responsibilities but also when every individual citizen participates. The Council of Ministers will ensure that the legal awareness and the legal knowledge of the state functionaries and citizens will be strengthened. This includes legal rules that are clear and understandable to everyone.

Great Responsibility of the Leaders and Staff Members of the State Apparatus

Our society has conferred great responsibility upon the leaders and staff members of the state apparatus. The government expects every single one to meet this confidence and make a creative contribution to implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions. This requires an increased development of characteristics in state functionaries for the service of the people.

This includes unreserved loyalty and devotion to worker-peasant power as well as constant work to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and consolidate world socialism.

This includes firmness of principle, serving as an example; modesty, sensitivity, and attention to the working people's affairs; careful consideration of their suggestions, petitions, and criticism; as well as the will to jointly organize the solution of the tasks with them and to generalize the most advanced experiences.

This also includes readiness to perform under all conditions, scientifically founded and truthful analysis, far-reaching evaluation of the development, as well as making decisions in time or working out corresponding proposals.

This includes the understanding for everything new as well as the readiness for constant political, technical, and cultural advanced education.

This also includes the courage to openly address difficulties and problems, openly tell the citizens what can be solved with the existing forces and means, and what cannot and why.

Comrade Erich Honecker stated in the Central Committee report to the 11th SED Congress: "Close affinity with the working people, honesty, consistency, and justice in dealing with the people, a scientific way of working, strict observance of the laws, and high state discipline should today be part of the vocational ethos of a functionary of our worker-peasant state." Where work is done in this way, there is no room for routine and bureaucrcy, only ample room for creative actions.

Based on the Inexhaustible Strength of the Working People

State leadership in socialism is based on the inexhaustible strength of the working people, on the participation of the older and younger citizen, the women and men, the people from all classes and levels. It is aimed at the well-being of the people and serves the people, the free development of his abilities and talents. It serves the preservation of peace.

The Council of Ministers presented to you feels committed to all that, dear deputies. I ask you to elect it in the proposed composition and to approve the government declaration. Let me express the certainty that you, the deputies of the supreme state power organ of the GDR, will assist the newly-elected government in fulfilling the set tasks with all your experience, in word and deed.

FURTHER ON 15TH ECONOMIC SESSION IN TOKYO

Proceedings Reported

LD071220 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In Tokyo, the 15th joint meeting of the GDR-JAPAN and Japan-GDR Economic Committees took place today. Chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee Dr Saito said that relations between both states are flawless and clear. Besides Japanese exports to the GDR, Japanese firms have taken over technological know-how and licences from the GDR which are of great benefit. GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil emphasized that the GDR's main targets planned for the period up to 1990, particularly in the fields of chemicals, metallurgy, and heavy engineering, offer new major opportunities to expand trade and economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation.

In a greetings address, Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, paid tribute to the successful work of the economic committees. They have contributed significantly to the further development of trade and economic relations on a high level. On the intiative of the economic committees, great projects have been agreed upon and realized through which many Japanese firms have gained a good reputation in the GDR as reliable trade partners with a strong performance. The joint establishment of projects, Guenter Mittag emphasized, have always been for reciprocal benefit and have significantly contributed to strengthening trust, mutual respect, and esteem.

Joint Working Program Signed

LD071958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 7 July (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil gave detailed information on the main aims of the national economic development of the GDR up to 1990. From this he deduced that economic and trade relations should be expanded for bilateral benefit, especially in the areas of the chemical industry, metallurgy, and mechanical engineering.

The GDR's exports to Japan rose by 11 percent last year, as compared to 1984, Dr Beil noted. Good progress and great opportunities for the expansion of coopertion also existed in the scientific-technological sphere.

During the plenary session and in the consultations of the subcommittees, measures to continue the proven cooperation between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and Japanese companies on the basis of long-term agreements were discussed and established. A joint working program for 1986 and 1987 was signed.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI VISITS, MEETS WITH STOPH

LD071435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN) -- GDR-Hungary relations are developing successfully at all levels of social life. This was noted by the GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Hungarian Council of Ministers Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai in Berlin on Monday. Jozsef Marjai is heading a Hungarian delegation to the 24th GDR-Hungarian joint economic committee conference.

Both sides took the view that the Long-Term Program for the Development of GDR-Hungarian Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Up to the Year 2000, signed in October 1985, forms the basis for the intensive development of the two countries' economic relations. Particular importance is accorded in this context to increasing the effectiveness of cooperation through the agreement of joint measures for the development of key technologies.

CSSR'S POTAC ARRIVES, MEETS WITH HORST SOELLE

LD072157 Prague CTK in English 1937 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, July 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac, who starts his working visit to the German Democratic Republic, met here today with GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle.

They discussed a draft joint plan of measures aimed at the implementation of the program of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic up to the year 2000.

The consistent implementation of these measures will be a decisive prerequisite for the start of a qualitatively new stage of fruitful cooperation between the two states.

The deputy premiers discussed the control of joint tasks in the sphere of micro-electronics, colour TV sets, petrochemistry and complete automation of production.

HONECKER GREETS JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

AU071320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski!

On the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee I convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and my own behalf.

The GDR Communists and working people praise you as an outstanding representative of the Polish workers class and its state, as a staunch fighter for the cause of socialism, who has made and is making a significant personal contribution to expanding the close relations of friendship between our parties, states, and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, the PZPR Central Committee, and all communists much success in implementing the significant resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress to the benefit of the socialist development of People's Poland and the increase of its international authority, health, and creative vigor.

With communist greetings, SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary

CSSR'S JAKES MEETS HAVASI; CONCLUDES VISIT

LD072158 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes met here today for talks with Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi.

Their talks focused on the questions concerning the implementation of the resources of the congresses of the two fraternal parties and topical tasks of economic construction in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The two representatives stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations have been developing positively in all spheres. They exchanged views on economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the two countries, stressing that the two sides are interested in all-round extension of economic relations as well as in the implementation of mutually advantageous forms of cooperation.

During his visit to Budapest, Milos Jakes went to the Hungarian works producing optical instruments.

In the evening, he ended his friendly working visit to Hungary, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and left for home.

HAVASI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LCY CONGRESS

LD282139 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- On Saturday the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, returned from Belgrade after attending the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

GROSZ-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PZPR CONGRESS

LD032200 Budapest MTI in English 2110 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which had attended the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party under the leadership of Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, arrived in Budapest on Thursday.

PARTY PAPER COMMENTS ON 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

AU071405 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Warsaw correspondents Jozsef Nairo and Eva Tetenyi article: "The 10th PZPR Congress - On the Road of Socialist Renewel"]

[Excerpts] The 9th extraodinary PZPR Congress held its proceedings in a dramatic situation within the same walls 5 years ago.

Summing up its final resources and relying on its healthy forces, the party worked out the program for the elimination of the serious social and economic crisis and the political guidelines for socialist renewal.

The guideline worked out at that time has proved able to stand the test of time: the 10th PZPR Congress could take place in a radically changed social-economic and political situation.

A fundamental role in all this is played by the fact that, ever since the 9th Congress, the party has gradually been eliminating the deep confidence-crisis affecting the ranks of the PZPR. At that time, the delegates to the 9th Congress spoke bitterly. Now, they reported with pride about the party's consolidation, the strengthening of its ideological unity and unity of action, and about the renewed increase in its organizational strength. Today, the PZPR again fulfills its leading role, the essence of which has been so aptly formulated by the only slogan visible in the congress hall: "The Party Serves The People By Leading Them."

There is no doubt about it: the PZPR has stood a very serious test and it has proven to be able to draw the adequate conclusions from the series of conflicts. The renewed trade union movement, which is growing in prestige, is visible proof of the renewed confidence of the working class and of its public activity. Another decisive component of the elimination of the confidence crisis is the strengthening of the workers-peasants alliance in the period between the two congresses. [passage omitted]

The 10th PZPR Congress -- as the first secretary of the Central Committee has put it -- opens up a qualitatively new phase of a policy oriented toward general consensus. The dialogue and constructive cooperation with the Polish Catholic Church, which represents many millions of believers, together with the consistent implementation of the constitutional principle separating the state from the church continue to be the elements of this policy.

Understandably, in addition to the political and social achievements and tasks, particular stress was put at the congress on the economy. There was hardly a speaker who did not tackle in one form or other issues like efficiency, energy saving, and better work organization. [passage omitted]

Consistent implementation of the economic reform is the condition for a breakthrough in efficiency and the setting of the country on the road of intensive development. And this is the only guarantee for the implementation of structural changes and technical and technological modernizations in the industry so that the country can become a state with a modern industrial basis by the end of the century. There is no visible easy success on this road as the goal to achieve the level prior to the crisis by the end of the current plan period must be achieved under difficult economic circumstances. [passage omitted]

The long-term program adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress and submitted to society outlines the possibilities for the developmente of Poland and the continuation of socialist renewal. This program is suitable for the collaboration of the forces of the Polish society irrespective of ideological differences. And this is also the guarantee for its implementation.

PZPR SECRETARIAT HOLDS FIRST MEETING 4 JUL

LD042142 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 -- The PUWP CC Secretariat held its first session in the current term of office today, to discuss the most urgent problems related to the implementation of tasks stemming from the 10th PUWP Congress.

MOKRZYSZCZAK VIEWS STATUTE AT CLOSED SESSION

AU071334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 July 86 p 6

[Speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at a closed session of the PZPR 10th Congress in Warsaw on 30 June]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The 10th Congress Commission for PZPR Statute Affairs submits draft amendments to the party statute and to the rules governing the election of party delegates, party authorities, and control organs of the PZPR. These draft amendments are the result of intensive work carried out by the Congress Commission Working Party set up by the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and by a broad and competent circle of members of the central party authorities, the Central Committee Internal Commission, the party aktiv, and delegates to the 10th Congress.

One can say with complete conviction and justification that the proposed amendments to the party statute -- the fundamental document regulating our ideological, political, and organizational life -- stem from the experience of the entire party. These proposals take account of the suggestions, observations, and opinions voiced by party members, and party organizations and echelons. The proposals utilize material accumulated during the course of preparing the draft regulations governing elections within the party, which, in line with the resolution adopted at the Ninth Congress, were adopted by the National Delegate Conference. The proposed amendments make use of the ideas and suggestions formulated during the course of the precongress campaign, during individual interviews with party members and candidate members, and during discussion at precongress meetings and conferences. The proposals also stem from study of the theoretical achievements and practical activities of fraternal parties in socialist countries.

The statute adopted at the Ninth Congress has proved its worth in practice. The party acts in accordance witdh the statute by undertaking concrete and creative initiatives and by its activity. By doing so the party recovered its strength, its efficiency of operation, and its ability to lead and to direct, and it strengthened its ranks.

The proposed amendments aim to strengthen the many innovative mechanisms for PZPR functioning and operation inspired by the Ninth Congress.

In line with the decisions adopted at the 16th, 11th, and 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenums, it is proposed that the party statute give greater emphasis to the party's workers' class character and the role of the workers' class as vanguard and leader in the construction of socialisim. It is proposed that the statute stress that in determining programs and objectives of social and economic development the party is guided by the interestsd of the workers, which are combined with those of the peasants and the intelligentsia. The statute should indicate that it is the party's task to develop the socialist awareness of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, to raise the level of their political and ideological knowledge, and to ensure that workers and peasants are appropriately represented in party ranks and governing bodies, in representative organs, and in self-managemnet organizations.

For the purpose of strengthening the party's bonds with society and to increase society's influence on our policies, it is proposed that worker consultative committees be formed and attached to party committees -- the committees should be made up of the best nonparty workers and peasants -- and that obligatory open basic party cell meetings be held at least once a year. The Leninist character of our party will also be strengthened by making it possible for new candidate members to be admitted into the ranks of the party at such open meetings.

The proposed changes offer a more precise definition of the tasks and role of party members in the system of socialist democracy -- people's councils, self-management bodies, and territorial self-government. This is because it is the party's duty to continually raise the standing of such bodies, to ensure that fuller use is made of existing rights and powers, and that such bodies exercise a greater influence on the work of the state and economic administrations, and on activity in the private sector.

Of considerable social and political importance are those proposed changes designed to strengthen the principles of party cadre policy formulated by the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. These proposals give wider powers as well as duties to basic party cells and committees, especially with regard to assessing and recommending candidates for managerial posts. The proposals oblige the bodies in question to conduct regular personnel performance appraisals, and to be particularly incisive in examining and responding to mismanagement, waste, and lack of discipline on the part of people entrusted with state and public property.

In view of the positive experience obtained during the recent precongress campaign, it is proposed -- as a permanent form of party work -- that regular interviews by conducted with party members and candidate members for the purposes of ascertaining opinions and activating, explaining, and disciplining. Such interviews would take place twice during the course of a cell's term of office, before the national delegate conference and the congress.

It is proposed that a statutory rank be given to a new form of work for the Central Committee, the briefing and consultative meetings held for members of the central party authorities. These meetings serve the purpose of mutual briefing, clarification, and enrich our knowledge and experience. It is proposed that this form of work be extended to all tiers of activity to facilitate comprehensive discussion and consultation on various issues connected with subjects discused at committee plenary meetings, and with party activity.

A whole package of proposals is designed to strengthen the ideological and organizational cohesion in party ranks, and to increase party organization and echelon responsibility for our ranks; for the quality, social composition, and size of party ranks. These proposals will result in the introduction of new mechanisms, which will obligate party committees to approve basic party cell resolutions on admissions, expulsions, and the application of disciplinary measures. These proposals will give more precise form to rules concerning the party internal judicature.

In response to suggestions, it is proposed that the statute contain provisions enabling basic party cells and committees to accord distinction to party members who stand out at their place of work and residence on account of commitment and activity in implementing party resolutions and discharging party tasks.

The proposals also meet the expectations of party members who are retired, pensioned, or disabled and want to continue to participate in the life of the party in line with their powers and capabilities.

It is proposed that basic cells be given the right to release such members from the obligation of performing certain organizational duties in response to requests.

Bearing in mind the need to continually improve the internal life of the party, it is proposed that the Central Committee be given a statutory right to search for and introduce, during the course of its term of office, various experimental structural innovations in the party. It is envisaged that this would particularly concern the functioning of party cells in multi-factory enterprises and industrial combines, town residential areas, rural areas, and occuptional environments. Such solutions would, once they had been examined and their effect on party work assessed, be subject to approval by the party congress.

Comrades, another group of proposed amendments is intended to give more precise form to certain provisions and regulations contained in the statute. The purpose of these amendments is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of political and organizational activity engaged in by party organizations, committees, and control organs.

The proposals concern improving an area of great importance for the party, that of accountability and program formulation. A need for changes in this area was stressed very strongly at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Party organizations and committees frequently drew attention to this, noting an excessive number of resolutions, inconsistent work, and the bureaucratization of work. We propose defining more precisely the programmatic and legislative competence of conferences and committees, and their executive organs. We propose making the length of term of office for party authorities at all levels 5 years, and reducing the number of plenary meetings to enable committees to focus their attention on the implementation of resolutions, the performance of inspirational and control functions, and on work with basic cells and party members. These steps would serve to strengthen the bond between party governing bodies and workplace communities and work forces.

The further consolidation of the position and role of the primary party organizations in party life should be effected by measures that define more closely these organizations' duties and rights and by statutory enactments that map out tasks for shop party organizations and for party groups. The fact that it is necessary to extend the party's political-organizational influence and to rationally develop and deploy party ranks has produced the proposal that the present rule that at least five party members are required to set up the primary party organization should be changed to reduce this requirement to three party members.

Taking into account the demands of young people that young party members should be able to participate in party life on a larger scale, it has been proposed that the primary party organizations should have the right to reduce the period of party candidatures and the waiting period before party members are able to stand for election as congress delegates, as members of party authorities and control bodies, and as party political workers.

It has also been proposed that party committees should elect first secretaries from among their own members during the party congress and the accountability conferences and should discuss the candidates with the delegates before hand. In this way the election of first secretaries on these occasions will be the same as on any other occasion during the term between the congresses.

The Ninth PZPR Congress amended the party statute to the effect that elected functionaries may discharge their functions in the party executive bodies without break for only two consecutive office terms. We propose to retain this rule and to preserve the principle that the mandate of a delegate is valid throughout the term of the given party authorities.

Comrades, the draft amendments to the statute contain new political-organizational solutions with regard to control activities in the party. During the precongress consultations the comrade delegates generally approved of the proposal that single control-revision commission should be set up at every level of party activities. The control-revision commission would continue to be set up by the congress and the accountability conferences and would report to these bodies. Its tasks would include all the present commitments of the revision commission and the party control commission. It would discharge control, adjudicating, and revision duties in close cooperation with party committees and their problem commissions.

These proposals seek to raise the status of the control bodies in the party, to ensure a better coordination of adjudicating and revision activities with the work of the party committees, and to simplify the party's organizational structures.

During the consultations you have also agreed to the proposal that it should be possible to include the commission's chairman in the executive body of the committee of the same status and to preserve the general principle that the function of the committee member must not be combined with the function of the member of the control-revision commission of the same status.

The 10th Congress statute commission submits these proposals in the conviction that they will ensure the continuity and rich achievements of the activities that the control bodies have registered since the Ninth Congress in consolidating the ideopolitical and organizational unity of the party, in increasing discipline, and in raising the effectiveness of the implementation of the resolutions.

Esteemed comrades, the proposed amendments are a result of our efforts to look for new and more effective methods of party performance so that the effectiveness of party activities can be raised.

The draft amendments to the statute that we have recommended to you retain the continuity of the ideological and political-organizational principles and solutions adopted by the Ninth Congress, consolidate, improve, and develop the achievements of this congress, and preserve the structure, the sequence of the chapters, and the items of the statute and the election rules. The draft amendments also leave "The Rules for Electing Delegates, Authorities, and Bodies of Control in the PZPR" as an integral party of the party statute. The proposals submitted to you are meant to supplement, improve, and define more closely the statutory enactments.

The draft amendments to the statute and election rules take into account the views that the comrade delegates expressed during the discussion of the materials devised by the Congress Commission team and addressed to you by the 16th Central Committee Plenum. The discussion of these materials adopted all these views and generally stressed that they are identical with the proposals and demands put forward within the party and party activities and with the need to improve our party work.

Comrades delegates, the 10th Congress Statute Commission held a preliminary discussion of the proposed amendments at its first meeting. The commission members gathered the observations of the delegates from the individual voivodships, were on information duty during the breaks in the congress sessions, continued to collect new observations from the congress delegates, and gave explanations.

At its second meeting the commission examined and discussed the observations submitted by the congress delegates, clarified various doubtful points, and took a stand on the proposed amendments to the statute and the election rules.

The commission takes the view that it is desirable and necessary to approve of the draft amendments as presented to the congress delegates and expresses the conviction that the solutions adopted by these amendments will be of good service to the party.

I have been authorized by the commission to ask the 10th PZPR Congress to adopt the draft amendments to the PZPR statute and the rules for electing delegates, authorities, and bodies of control in the PZPR.

MOKRZYSZCAK DISCUSSES CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION

LD061728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party's Control and Audit Commission, with unidentified interviewer -- date and place not specified; recorded].

[Text] [Announcer] The 10th PZPR Congress ended on Thursday with, among other things, information about the composition of the party leadership in which there has been change, not only of personnel but of a substantive nature. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak because chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission and a member of the Politburo. There are three changes here: The first is that the chairman of the party controlling body now enters the executive body; the second is that the Auditing Commission is now joined to the Control Commission; and third, there is a kind of raising of the status of the commission concerned with control. In this connection, here is the first question: What are the reasons for this unification?

[Mokrzyszczak] Before I answer the question, I must precisely define the course. The party Control and Audit Commission, just as with both the Central Control Commission and the Central Party Control Commission before, is chosen by the congress, is answerable to the congress, and presents a report of its activity and I was chosen to be chairman of this Central Control and Auditing Commission. Only later was I chosen by the Central Committee as a Politburo member.

This is important because it is not a matter of automatic selection. The Central Committee does not designate the chairman, but the chairman -- democratically selected at the Central Commission -- has the right, in accordance with the statute, to put forward his candidature to the party executive bodies, in our central case, to the Politburo; in the case of the voivodships, to the executive.

[Interviewer] But here we have several unifications -- we have the joining together of two commissions.

[Mokrzyszczak] Of course. The proposals were presented already before the congress. All the delegates had an opportunity to aquaint themselves with the proposals, which they did. Observations were also sent to us and additional explanations were also requested. This continued during the proceeding of the Statute Commission at the congress itself but, as you remember, after all these explanations and discussions in depth, an improved and completed statute was unanimously approved.

How did the idea of joining the two commissions arise? Well, above all, it is important to gain greater efficiency. All the congress delegates, or almost all them, spoke of our need for greater efficiency and acknowledged the entire work of the Central Committee and also that of the government and the Sejm of the last convocation.

But there are resolutions concerning this efficiency. The report by Comrade Jaruzelski had broad relevance and this is, above all, [word indistinct]. And so, this means the internal simplification of this idea, because how it worked was that the Central Commission executed its controls, registered them, worked on material, introduced it at meetings of the Politburo, from which something would result. And again, after the Politburo, it had to be presented -- of course, in extreme situations -- to the Central Party Control Commission. So there was this organizational procession, a lengthy way of controlling, checking, establishing the guilty parties if they exist, and drawing the appropriate conclusions.

[Interviewer] In general, if one looked at the Central Party Control Commission, the first impression was that this was a commission for throwing out of the party those people who did something wrong, who acted contrary to the statute, and so on. The Audit Commission, in turn, was at first sight the checking of the profitability of subscriptions. That is how it looked superficially. In essence, the Audit Commission concerned itself with many other matters but now, I think that the linking of these two commissions inclines us toward recalling what this joint body is to concern itself with now. It is really only with organizational and membership affairs? Or, for example, will you have the right to analyze, let us say, matters concerning the party's ideological unity.

[Mokrzyszczak] In reality, it only looked like this superficially because those elements for punishing party members, including in this the highest punishments, were manifested externally. Less was said or information given about this [as heard], although there was always discussion of this at plenary meetings of the Central Party Control Commission. It was presented by the former chairman, Jerzy Urbanski, and the educational function was strongly emphasized as was the reconciliation of party members who had been punished. Great work was done in this commission, specifically in this area. A considerable section of the party membership was simply being (?slandered). They reached pronouncement teams [zespowy orzekajace] but, as a result of a very detailed study of the matter, they were cleared of these reproaches. But the commissions also, in this case the party Control Commission, adhered to and will continue to adhere to ... that is, our united one ... the adherence by party members to statutory duties, including ideological, program and organizational duties. [sentence as heard] As far as this is concerned, nothing changes. It must simply be conducted very reliably and honestly.

Well, since there were opinions at the congress about the fact that, here and there, there were examples of the suppression of criticism, examples even of arrogance, lack of economic management, abuses -- well, we will be strongly condemning this in relation to party members. However, in the control sphere, we should organize work now, after the congress, in such a way as to look at the harmony between the resolutions of all other conferences which will be held during the autumn campaign -- and the congress resolutions.

[Interviewer] [Words indistinct] question which I wanted to put to you, that, in a certain sense, this new Control and Audit Commission should rather, perhaps, fulfill to a greater extent the role of something like a constitutional tribunal, that means, to examine the harmony between the resolutions of various echelons, workplace committees, and even basic organizations and the statute and the program covered by the resolutions of the 10th Congress.

[Mokrzyszczak] We will be controlling the resolutions of the 10th Congress. Later, there will be the resolutions of the Central Committee, the Politburo, and we will be harmonizing them since this is also one of the guarantees of efficiency, of the introduction of [word indistinct].

MIODOWICZ PRESENTS VIEWS ON CONGRESS, UNIONS

Meeting With Union Leaders

LD042151 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 -- On today's first day after the Tenth Congress of the PUWP, national trade union group OPZZ leader Alfred Miodowicz, who was one of the delegates, met with senior activists of central trade union bodies and heads of Warsaw's largest factory trade unions. He briefed the unionists on the results of the congress and its significance for the labour movement in Poland.

"Activity of union members at the congress of the party in no way restricted free, independent flow of union thinking," Miodowicz said.

"The election of the OPZZ chairman into the PUWP CC Political Bureau reflected the party's appreciation for the reborn labour movement and reaffirmed the latter's class character -- pointed out in congress resolution calling for continuation of the hitherto, clear political line of the unions," he added.

"The election also has practical significance, as it uplifts the position of the OPZZ and consequently of the nationwide federations, allowing the unions to shape their relations with the state and economic administration from the position of an equal partner," Miodowicz said.

Head of the PUWP CC social and labour department Stanislaw Gabrielski stressed the party did not want a return to the pre-1980 model of relations with the unions.

"Drawing conclusions from the past, and thinking of the country's future, the Tenth Congress has confirmed that the party hopes for an independent, authentic labour movement that would become a motive power for reforms and changes in the process of socialist renewal," Gabrielski told the unionists.

Radio Interview

LD061819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the OPZZ, with unidentified interviewer; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Taking part in this program is Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the OPZZ. While we were still arranging the interview he was not yet a member of the Politburo but he has been a member since the last day of the congress. But I would nevertheless like us to speak about the topic we agreed on earlier, that is, about the preparations of the trade unions for the congress.

[Miodowicz] We agreed on this earlier but I hope that both in the way things are and also as regards the way I imagine the expectations of trade unionists from our congress -- some trade unionists speak about a second assembly -- nothing has chaged as regards the OPZZ, and nor should I change. But let me answer the question.

The second assembly -- and perhaps, and I stress perhaps, the congress of the trade unions -- will be held in the last 10 days of November in Warsaw. Our preparations are well advanced and this is why we can already speak of certain details.

[Interviewer] I think the most important matter is what you have already presented to trade unionists, that is a draft program of the trade unions.

[Miodowicz] That's right. Indeed, the program and the proposed amendments in the OPZZ statute are in the form of two drafts, preliminary drafts of course, the broad discussion which is of fundamental importance for the future of the Polish class-based trade union movement. We wish to continue what we started in Bytom. In other words, we wish to state clearly why class-based trade unions function. They exist to defend those who belong to that class. One thing is certain for us: All working people are included because it is very difficult to differentiate between those who are in the trade unions and working and those who are not in the trade unions and also working -- and some of them are very good workers. This is why we speak about all working people in general.

[Interviewer] I have my own particular way of putting things when I have to formulate something as regards working people, because here one always says the working class and working people in general. I replace this formulation with the formulation honest working people. And this is my question to the OPZZ chairman: A trade union whose task it is to defend the worker could not be a proper trade union if it did not exert an influence on this worker, or even sometimes remove a bad worker from its ranks.

[Miodowicz] We must look at what is practiced in work teams. I would like to relate this to my work of more than 30 years in a team in the iron and steel industry which was in charge of a big furnace. Thus, trade unions should behave like people in the team. The team is a sort of workers' collective, fulfilling an important task. If a team wants to exist and the people in the team wish to earn something then they must absolutely eliminate those individuals who act in a detrimental fashion, whose jobs have to be done by someone else, who have to be stood in for, or of whom the team cannot be certain -- certain in the sense of safety. This is why we should take the example of teams. Teams eliminate dishonest individuals from their ranks. Trade unions cannot, of course, put things in such an explicit manner because dishonesty is often connected with many conditions. For instance, what does a dishonest peasant-worker mean who has not turned up for work in a factory when something important is happening at his garden allotment, let us say, when he has something to harvest. As a worker, he most certainly is dishonest but he has grounds for this. In this connection we should go halfway to meet them, to some extent. But a drunkard, a work-shirker, a rogue, and a rascal are a different kettle of fish. People like this should not be in factories. And I think that trade unions acting in a sensible manner never defend people like this.

[Interviewer] We know that housing is your hobby, so to speak. If the OPZZ chairman becomes a member of the Politburo, then do you think you will have a greater chance of overcoming this stagnation in housing construction. Because, let's not beat about the bush, we are now building less than ever before.

[Miodowicz] I do not know if one can use a demagogic statement of fact in such a serious conversation. If one looks at the superficial activities we are now carrying out for the housing construction industry -- superficial because something is quoted, something is done, ministries are amalgamated, and then there is no minister in this amalgamated ministry -- then I arrive at a sad reflection: and I should note right from the start that I don't know if my reflection is irrational but it is tinged with a certain sadness and gloom in this matter.

The thing is that all those who are trying to do something to make sure that someone else gets a dwelling already have a dwelling of their own. And in this connection how is the one with enough supposed to understand the hungry one? And this is where the whole problem lies. Of course, it would be difficult to transfer those people with enough to huts, but otherwise, they cannot get a feel of this problem.

Now the congress, and the Politburo before this, in adopting the trade union concept of solutions, expressed itself very well and unambiguously in this matter. I am convinced that apart from work there must be a nest for the sake of social calm, for the sake of what we call social justice, and for the sake of what we define as being concern for the young generation.

Why a nest? Well, a bird will build a nest for itself, will put one together from twigs, let us say. If in our country people had the opportunity of building their own houses, in a certain spot -- because a bird has at least its own branch which it can call its own -- and in our country some people will do this -- and I even think that allocations should be handed out more generously in Poland -- and if greater freedom was given, then things would get moving.

But the only thing is that, here in Poland, everything must be arranged from the top. Perhaps a statute, and if not a statute then perhaps the Council of Ministers, could issue something. Or perhaps something could be done at grass roots level. And I am very pleased that something is being done at grass roots level. I would like to stress that much is being done in factory-sponsored construction. Much is happening in what we call civic initiative, sponsored construction. These are the initiatives. Unfortunately, it is only a drop in the ocean.

FOREIGN DELEGATION LEADERS MEET WITH WORKERS

Lenart Addresses Warsaw Workers

LD012142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The plenary discussion on the report by the party Central Committee resumed this afternoon at the 10th PZPR Congress.

At a meeting today [1 July] with representatives of workers of the Warsaw Ursus plant, a speech was given by the head of the CPCZ delegation to the congress, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He spoke highly of results achieved in the struggle with the counter-revolutionary forces and in consolidating the life of society in Poland. He expressed the conviction that the congress would be a new stimulus for a full resumption of the dynamism of economic development, for speeding up scientific and technical progress, and for the further consolidation and development of the state.

Jozef Lenart then spoke about the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. In this context he pointed out that the objectives which Czechoslovak society has set for itself cannot be attained without cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The head of the Czechoslovak party delegation referred to the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, which showed the Warsaw Pact is the principal factor for guaranteeing world peace. Czechoslovakia is convinced that the socialist countries, in close cooperation with all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in the world, will succeed in averting the danger of nuclear war and attaining a positive upturn in international relations, Jozef Lenart concluded.

Radovic Addresses Factory Workers

LD012222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- This morning the LCY delegation attending the 10th PZPR Congress visited the FSO car factory in Warsaw. The members of the delegation -- Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the Montenegro LC, Vjekoslav Juricic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Ambassador Milivoje Maksic -- met the aktiv of the factory which employs about 14,000 workers.

During the meeting, on behalf of the LCY and the working class of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, Miljan Radovic wished the 10th Congress successful work, stressing that the LCY follows with attention the efforts of the Polish party and of all socialist and democratic forces in society to provide an answer to the current problems of the social and economic development of the country. "The drafts of the party documents which the 10th Congress must adopt, especially the draft PZPR program confirm the loyalty of Polish Communists to the polioy of socialist renewal in the country, to the policy of negotiations, and also to the policy of the Ninth Congress which received broad support from the Polish public. We are aware of the complex nature of the conditions and of the seriousness of the task you are confronting, but we are also aware of the resolve of the progressive forces in your society led by the PZPR to resolve these tasks. By implementing this line the Polish Communists are also contributing to the diversity and to the wealth of the paths of socialist development in the world."

Highly praising the relations between the two countries and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR, Radovic said that "our relations have been traditionally friendly and close, and the principles which we both observe have made it possible for these relations to be successful and to develop dynamically. Our side is ready to enrich further and comprehensibly develop this cooperation, convinced as we are that it is an expression of the wishes and aspirations of our peoples, and that to promote our relations constantly is in our mutual interest, and in the interests of peace, social progress, and socialism."

Speaking about the 13th LCY Congress which has just ended, Radovic said that most important meetings of Yugoslav Communists placed a strong emphasis especially on the issues concerning further socialist development. "This is normal because a critical reexamination of one's own practice, on the basis of the criteria and principles of our system is the condition for progress, for the further march forward of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. The further development of strategic orientations which we adopted under Tito -- independence, equality, and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, self-management, and the constant democratization of social relations -- are the criteria, goal, and the essence of our efforts to further develop our socialist community."

Speaking of international problems Radovic stressed that "it is obvious that the existing system of international political and economic relations, weighed down by bloc, ideological, political, and other divisions, is not in a position to ensure a more tranquil and safer life, to absorb the processes of emancipation and democratization, and to deal with the vital interests and aspirations of mankind for peace, stability, and social progress. This is testified to by the escalation of the arms race, local wars and military interventions, as well as pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries."

Having noted the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, and the struggle for new and equitable political and economic relations in the world are priorities for all countries and all progressive democratic and peace-loving forces in the world, Radovic stressed: "we are convinced that an irreplaceable role in solving these problems must be played by the Nonaligned Movement and policy whose authentic objectives and principles express the vital and lasting interests of all progressive forces in the world. The political and moral force of the movement is derived precisely from these principles and active peace-loving policy and this has made it possible for it to assert itself as an independent, autonomous, and global factor in international relations."

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH POLISH ORGANIZATIONS

Warsaw Friendship House

LD011730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1410 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting between the Soviet delegation, which is attending the 10th PZPR Congress, and representatives from scientific and research institutions and enterprises is being held at the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw. These institutions and enterprises cooperate with the USSR. The meeting aims at acquainting the Soviet guests with experiences and courses of cooperation between Polish and Soviet organizations of similar profile. The cooperation concerns 102 enterprises and 47 development and research units. Representatives of party and government leadership, managers, first secretaries of factory committees, trade unions, and self-management chairmen are present here. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda cordially greeted the guests.

[Begin Szalajda recording] I cordially welcome Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs. [applause] I cordially greet comrade Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause] I welcome USSR ambassador Comrade Brovikov and the remaining comades. [applause]

Esteemed and dear Soviet guests, esteemed comrades: Cooperation between Poland and the USSR has been the foundation of our country's economic development for 41 years. The base of this cooperation was shaped during the rebuilding of Poland after war destruction when the rebuilding was largely characterized by comprehensive Soviet help. In recent years, our ccoperation has increased further. Traditional forms of cooperation are not enough. For over 2 years we have been developing direct cooperation between enterprises and research and scientific institutes. Today's meeting testifies to the importance that both of our countries attach to this form of cooperation. The cooperation should serve to better the knowledge of the potentials and capabilities of the partners; joint research teams and joint design offices should emerge. Appropriate conditions have been created for developing cooperation and they are still improving. However, there are still many things that need to be improved. [end recording]

At the end of the meeting Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, rose to speak. He said among other things:

[Begin Shevardnadze recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] The brotherhood of our parties and nations and your fruitful activity simply build bridges between nations and serve peace and humanity. I came to this conviction touring some of your enterprises known in the world market. Our coopertion has reached a stage that guarantees that the tragic lot of our states and our nations does not repeat itself.

On behalf of myself and all the matters of the USSR delegation, I wish you great success in building socialism. [end recording]

Social Sciences Academy

LD041036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign delegations that had participated in the 10th PZPR Congress met enterprise work forces. Representatives of the Soviet delegation headed by Aleksandr Yakovlev visited the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences.

LEADERS MEET FOREIGN DELEGATES DURING CONGRESS

Meeting With Politburo, Secretariat

LD032156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] After the end of the 10th PZPR Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, together with members of the newly chosen Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, met in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw with the heads of delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties, organizations, and national liberation movements taking part in the congress deliberations. Representatives of the state authorities and members of the leaderships of the allied political parties of our country participated in the meeting. The main subject of the meeting was the course and results of the deliberations of the highest forum of the PZPR.

Orzechowski, Shevardnadze Meet

LD031801 Warsaw PAP in English 1743 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and senior Foreign Ministry officials had a meeting here today with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau member, who is attending the PUWP Congress. The two exchanged views on some current international issues and problems relating to bilateral relations of interest to both sides. They said that under the complex international situation at present, the socialist community states are fully determined to wage continued struggle against the threat of war, in favour of democratizing the entire system of international relations and restructuring it fundamentally on principles of universal and equal security. This course in the foreign policy of fraternal states was again confirmed with determination in the PUWP CC report delivered at the 10th PUWP Congress by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and in the speech made in the same forum by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The sides stated with satisfaction that concerted actions taken by the socialist community states in the international arena have been further stepped up. The meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Budapest, at which the allied states came up with a proposal concerning conventional armed forces and arms reductions in Europe, was a crucial stage in going along the road of further strengthening the cooperation among the countries in question. The above proposal forms a vital supplement to the programme for total liquidation of nuclear arms and other mass annihilation weapons.

The ministers came out in favour of a positive conclusion of the first stage of Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Adoption of mutual arrangements at the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe would favour detente on the continent, they said.

The sides voiced both countries' determination to take -- in cooperation with the other brotherly states - active steps in favour of putting into life an agreed course in foreign policy aimed to remove the threat of a nuclear war and to strengthen world peace.

LCY Delegation Meetings

LD021936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw; 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the LCY delegation attending the 10th PZPR Congress. The delegation includes Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and President of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee; Vjekoslav Juricic, member of the LCY Central Committee; and Milivoje Maksic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland.

Miljan Radovic conveyed the greetings of the LCY leadership and wishes for the successful work of the 10th PZPR Congress, and briefed Jaruzelski on the results of the recently 13th LCY Congress.

Jaruzelski reciprocated the greetings and drew attention to the key issues dealt with by the 10th PZPR Congress, which aims to continue the line of reforms, agreements, and struggles.

Jaruzelski and Radovic highly assessed cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and the two countries, and drew attention to the need for continual extended dialogue on issues regarding the theory and practice of socialism, as well as to both countries' interest in consolidating comprehensive Yugoslav-Polish cooperation.

During the 10th PZPR Congress, Milan Radovic had separate meetings and talks with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy speaker of the Sejm, as well as with heads of delegations atending the 10th PZPR Congress.

Hungarians Meet Jaruzelski

LD021534 Budapest MTI in English 1344 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 (MTI) -- On Wednesday [2 July] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, met the Hungarian delegation attending the 10th PUWP Congress under the leadership of Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. In the cordial, friendly meeting Karoly Grosz conveyed the sincere good wishes and fraternal greetings of Hungarian communists, and wished much success to the further work of the 10th PUWP Congress and the successful implementation of its resolutions.

Romanians Meet Jaruzelski

AU011930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 1/7/1986 -- During a call paid on Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation at the 10th Congress of the PUWP, friendly salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and the polish leader. During the interview the first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Wojciech Jaruzelski, evoked very warmly the Warsaw and Bucharest interviews with Nicolae Ceausescu, the understandings reached on those occasions regarding the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties. countries and peoples.

Asian Delegates Meet Jaruzelski

LD040850 Warsaw PAP in English 0345 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3: PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski held a talk here today with the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to the 10th PUWP Congress, headed by the LPRP CC Political Bureau member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Phoumi Vongvichit. Jaruzelski also met with the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, headed by vice-chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Mat Ly. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides underlined the weight of the favourably developing bilateral relations, and laid stress on the mutual activities aimed at their further deepening.

Jaruzelski Meets With Delegations

LD021945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has received the Workers Party of Korea delegation, headed by Yi Chong-ok; the Cuban Communist Party delegation, headed by Juan Almeida Bosque; the MPRP delegation, headed by Demchigiyn Molomjamts; and the vietnamese Communist Party delegation, headed by Chu Huy Man.

The conversations with the delegations proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Wojciech Jaruzelski met Ali Yata, general secretary of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, who is taking party in the congress. He also received Salim Salih Muhammad, chairman of the Yemeni Socialist Party delegation.

Stoph Decorates Messner

LD021619 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, came together for a friendly meeting on Wednesday [2 July].

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State Willi Stoph presented Zbigniew Messner with the order, "Star of International Friendship" in gold, in tribute to outstanding services for friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal parties and neighboring socialist states and for the maintenance of peace. Zbigniew Messner expressed his gratitude for the high award with cordial words.

In a talk afterward, there was agreement in stressing that the further expansion of the traditional relations of close friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PPR will also be shaped beneficially in the future, for the solution of the tasks of both countries, the good of both peoples, and the strengthening of the power and influence of the socialist community. In view of the danger to peace, which are growing further and are created by the imperialist striving for military superiorty, this trusting cooperation was of great importance for the maintenance of peace and for security in Europe.

Meetings With Mideast Delegations

LD051921 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 5 -- Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek continued today talks with heads of foreign delegations, which took part in the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress. He met with 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, Fayiz al-Nasir, member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party of Syria and with Kaweke Katamila, member of the Political Bureau of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO). The guests, while speaking with recognition on the course and results of the congress, thanked for Poland's consistent support for the struggle for just solution of the Middle East problem, for the liquidation of the apartheid system in South Africa and the granting, without delay, of independence to Namibia, unlawfully occupied by the RSA racist regime. The sides also discussed further consolidation of bilateral inter-party cooperation.

Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza held talks today with 'Umar Siba'i, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Syria. During the meeting, the sides discussed, among other things, issues dealing with the further development of cooperation between the PUWP and the Communist Party of Syria.

Political Bureau member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, WPE CC secretary, Fisseha Desta met here today with activists of the Polish-Ethiopian Friendship Society. Fisseha Desta spoke on the work on Ethiopia's new, socialist constitution, the relations between Ethiopia and its neighbouring states and the current situation there, including the actions undertaken by the government to ease and eliminate the results of the recent drought. Afterwards, Fisseha Desta met with young Ethiopians taking their courses in Poland, whose number currently totals some 100 persons, most of then majoring in medical and technical sciences.

Gwiazda Receives Lao Official

LD300952 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 30: Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda met Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit to review the state and prospects of development of trade and Polish-Laotian economic cooperation.

Ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Poland Thongasavat Khaikhamphithoun took part in the meeting.

Kubasiewicz Meets Hungarians

LD022036 Warsaw PAP in English 1642 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2: First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz and members of the Secretariat of the Committee met here today with members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) delegation to the 10th PUWP Congress headed by member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP and First Secretary of the Budapest HSWP Committee Karoly Grosz. The sides discussed issues related to activity of party organizations and development of both capital cites. Considerable attention was devoted to projects designed to strengthen cooperation between Warsaw and Budapest. The sides took a decision to shortly sign an agreement on multi-lateral cooperation between the two cities.

SOVIET BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS DEPART 4 JUL

LD040842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation, led by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, which participated in the 10th PZPR Congress, departed Warsaw this morning. The BCP delegation, led by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also left for home. The delegations were seen off at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Zbigniew Michalek, and Henry Bednarski, members of the Politburo, and the secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee.

PARTIES, MOVEMENTS SEND MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

LD022326 Warsaw PAP in English 2210 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jul 2 -- Messages and greetings from the following parties and national-liberation movements came to the 10th PUWP Congress: The Democratic Front of the Left (the Dominican Republic), the Finnish Social Democratic Party, The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, Communist Party of Argentina, the Bangladesh Communist Party, Communist Party of Honduras, Communist Party of India (CPI-Marxist), Communist Party of El Salvador, Communist Party of Turkey, Communist Party of Uruguay, Communist Party of Vietnam, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, People's Progressive Party (Guyana), People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, National Council of Revolution of Burkina Fasso, Norwegian Labour Party, the Party of the Socialist Vanguard of Algeria, the National Liberation Front (Algeria), the Mapu Party (Chile), the Korean Workers' Party, Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the Preuvian Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Japan Socialist Party and the United Party of Haitian Communists.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION ENDS COOPERATION VISIT

LD040919 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4: A delegation of the State Commission [as received] for Education of the People's Republic of China headed by Vice-Minister Huang Xinbai ended July 3 their 8-day visit to Poland.

The delegation held talks with representatives of Poland's Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and Ministry of Education which focused on the state of cooperation in higher education and science and the main directions for its development in the years 1987-1990. The sides expect the deepening and broadening of contacts in scientific researches and personnel training. The talks were attended by China's Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing. The Chinese guests were also received by Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Benon Miskiewicz.

URBAN DENOUNCES PRIEST FOR 'DISHONESTY'

LD042111 Warsaw in English 1920 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 -- The Polish Government spokesman charged Father Jan Iminski with dishonesty and immorality after the latter broke a vow to make public his apology for slandering Jerzy Urban without comment. As reported earlier, Uminski was used by the minister for slandering him in a sermon delivered at St. Alexander's Church in Suwalki, north-eastern Poland, last April 6 in which he compared the government spokesman to the Nazi propaganda chief Goebbels and declared him worse still for throwing mud on his own people and trampling on the most sacred national rights. With a clear prospect for a sentence at the Suwalki court's closed session last month, Father Uminski revoked his allegations and vowed to read an agreed text of an apology to believers in St. Alexander's Church. When he read the text, which said the allegations were "objectively untrue" and that he "did not mean to slander anyone", he said he had apologized because he went by the religious principle of loving one's enemies and those who do wrong without being aware of the fact.

Father Uminski's commentary "created an impression that it was Uminski who was wronged," Urban told PAP, when due to breach of promise by Uminski, Urban considered himself relieved of his vow not comment in public on the apology. "Father Uminski's commentary was aimed to blur the sense of his apology," Minister Urban said. "Such politicising priests use religious notions as a wrapping for political instigation. In his statement of June 29 Uminski used religious substance to effect a breach of faith and to shield his dishonest action, deprived of rudimentary integrity," the minister charged. Minister Urban said his statement for PAP was meant to "show the morals of some of the few priests who (are busy) abusing religious functions for political utterances full of hatred and levelled against the socialist system." He described as an illustration of that kind of immorality Father Uminski's statement of June 29, in which he "reversed the sense of what he had voluntarily signed to avoid punishment and which he was supposed to read to the congregation."

When Minister Urban arrived in Suwalki court for the conciliatory session June 23, a crowd of believers, mostly elderly women, flooded the area in front of the court building and the insides but they were perfectly unaware of the actual substance of the suit. They only knew a priest was being tried, or oppressed and persecuted. They showered Uminski with flowers when he finally emerged from the courtroom. "That is another manifestation of abusing people's religious emotions to raise applause for postures and values incompatible with religious moralizing," Minister Urban said. "The man who was showered with flowers and was kissed on the hands was the one who glorified Goebbels in public by saying he was a defender of the German people," Urban added. "It was in good faith that I had consented to agreement in court and to dropping the charge, that is to relieving Father Uminski of punishment, as I thought it was enough if he made an apology and retracted his libel," Urban confessed. "It turned out I was naive, when I believed that he would effect the agreement honestly, without prevarication. I consider naivety in politics as misdemeanour."

PRC PREMIER MAKES 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT TO ROMANIA

Zhao Ziyang Arrives

AU021531 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1459 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- Invited by Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, on July second Zhao Ziying, member of the Permanent Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Bucharest to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The Chinese premier is accompanied on his visit by Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade; Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the state Committee for Restructuring of the Economic System; and other officials.

Off the plane, Premier Zhao Ziyang was cordially welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu. Attending were First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Chinese Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration: Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin; ministers; and other officials. Romania's Beijing ambassador, Angelo Miculescu, and China's Bucharest ambassador, Yu Hongliang, as well as the members of the Chinese Embassy were present.

In honour of the Chinese premier military guards were lined at the airport. The state anthems of the People's Republic of China and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Romania Young Pioneers and young Chinese offered flowers.

The Romanian visit of the Chinese premier is an event of greatest importance in the history of the traditional friendly relations and tight collaboration between Romania and the People's China. Meanwhile the new summit dialogue is an expression of the preoccupation with providing further expansion to the collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples and countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Ziyang Makes Statement

AU021735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1519 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Statement by Premier Zhao Ziyang" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- It is with great pleasure that I have come to Romania for an official good-will visit at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. While setting foot on the soil of your beautiful country, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, our warm greetings to the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people.

The relations between the two parties and countries have been very close. In recent years, highest-ranking party and government leaders of the two countries have met annually.

This has given a strong impetus to the steady growth of Sino-Romanian friendly relations and cooperation. My current visit to Romania is also for deepening Sino-Romanian mutual understanding and friendship and further promoting the all-round friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit, I shall have an in-depth exchange of views with Comrade Ceausescu, Comrade Dascalescu and other Romanian leaders on international issues of mutual concern and ways to further develop the bilateral relations. I shall also take this opportunity to get to know Romania's achievements and study its experience in socialist construction. I hope that my current visit will contribute to increased Sino-Romanian friendly relations and cooperation and to the maintenance of world peace.

Official Talks Start

AU041917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] On July 2 official talks were held between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the premier of the People's China, Zhao Ziyang. The Romanian prime minister and the Chinese premier appreciated highly the results achieved in the multilateral development of collaboration between the two countries. They pointed out the decisive role the summit dialogue and the understandings and decisions agreed on during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leaders of the People's China play for the permanent expansion of collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples, for dynamizing Romanian-Chinese relations in the most varied planes. The sides highlighted the mutual wish to further deepen this collaboration in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, understanding, and peace in the world.

During the talks the sides informed each other about their achievements in the implementation of economic and social development programs in the two countries and of the tasks set for the ensuing period.

Special attention has been paid to analyzing the stage attained in the materialization of the summit decisions regarding the strengthening of Romanian-Chinese relations, and to looking into the ways to and prospects of developing bilateral, colaboration, particularly of expanding the economic cooperation and widening mutual deliveries of goods.

The sides highlighted that the results achieved so far in Romanian-Chinese collaboration and the industrial potential of the two countries create conditions for bilateral economic relations to be amplified and diversified at a faster rate. The need was underscored for both sides to make steady efforts with a view to achieving, as of this year, a more powerful growth of economic exchanges, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the official friendship visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 to guarantee the fulfillment of the collaboration targets set for the current five-year period.

In this respect, concrete ways and means were brought to the fore to expand industrial cooperation and production specialization, especially for the long term, in coal, crude, and other raw materials extraction; machine building; power engineering equipment; and other areas of mutual interest.

Opinions were also exchanged on aspects of current international political life.

The talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were attended by Comrades Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering; Traian Pop, deputy foreign minister; Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation; and Lucianu Dragut, secretary of the State Council, as well as counsellors and experts.

On the Chinese side, the talks were attended by comrades Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Qian Gichen, deputy foreign minister; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade; and Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Restructuring of the Economic System, as well as counsellors and experts.

Also in attendance were Angelo Miculescu, the ambassador of the SR of Romania in Beijing, and Yu Hongliang, the PRC ambassador in Bucharest.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU022007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- On Wednesday, July 2, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave a dinner in honour of Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang. Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime ministers; Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Ioan Totu, deputy prime ministers; ministers; and other Romanian officials participated. The officials accompanying the Chinese premier in his official visit of friendship to Romania attended.

During the dinner, that proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere, Premiers Constantin Dascalescu and Zhao Ziyang toasted the strengthening and continuous development of the friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Ceausescu Receives Ziyang

AU031825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1986 -- Thursday, July 3, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met at the Palace of the State Council, Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the People's Republic of China, now on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

In the context Zhao Ziyang conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute on behalf of Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Communist Party of China; Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, alongside wishes of good health and personal happiness. At the same time the wish was addressed to the Romanian people to achieve new successes in the work of building socialism under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the Chinese party and state leaders be conveyed a warm salute as well as wishes of good health, power to work and success in all their activities. At the same time the Chinese people was addressed wishes of new achievements in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang expressed the joint conviction that the current visit would contribute to the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Ceausescu, Ziyang Start Talks

AU031839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1986 -- On 3 July talks started at the Palace of the State Council between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the communist Party of China, premier of the People's China.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs; Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Mihai Paraluta, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Angelo Miculescu, Romaia's ambassador in Beijing, participated.

Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade; Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Restructuring the Economic System; and Yu Hongliang, People's China ambassador in Bucharest also participated.

In this context too, Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed Zhao Ziyang, stressing that the visit the Chinese premier is paying to Romania goes down as an outstanding moment in the evolution of the traditional, friendly relations between the two countries, parties, and peoples. Zhao Ziyang thanked warmly for the invitation to visit Romania and for the friendly reception given to him.

The Romanian president and the premier of the People's China manifested their satisfaction at continuing the exchange of opinions on problems of joint interest, highlighting the decisive role played by the summit dialogue for the development of the good Romanian-Chinese relations upon evermore lasting bases. During the talks the sides informed mutually of Romania's and China's achievements in socialist construction, highlighting the creative activity carried out by the Romanian and Chinese peoples, under the leadership of the communist parties in the two countries, for the implementation of the plans and programmes of economic and social development, of continuously improving the material and spiritual welfare of the working people.

During the talks a significant place was assigned to the interchange of opinions on questions of the international life. It was shown that, in the present-day international situation, which is still complex and serious, resolute action should be taken to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to promote a policy of detente, understanding and collaboration among nations.

In context, stress was laid on the fact that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China attach a paramount significance to the problems relating to disarmament and peace. The need was brought to the fore to do everything to put an end to the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to remove the threat of war and safeguard peace.

It was pointed out that it was in the interest of peace and security, of all the peoples of the world, to spare no efforts to solve inter-state litigious issues and conflicts by peaceful means, through negotiations. The significance was Also highlighted of stepping up activities for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, based on the principles of full equity in inter-state relations.

The premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China highly assessed Socialist Romania's foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches and initiatives on an international plans for a constructive, just and durable resolution of the major issues of the present-day world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the major role the People's Republic of China plays in the international life and was highly appreciateive of its active stand in favour of disarmament, peace and collaboration among nations.

Pointing with satisfaction to the fact that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China hold identical or very close stands on the major problems of the present-day international life, the two countries' and peoples' resolve was highlighted to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena, to work, alongside the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, for the attainment of all nations' aspirations after freedom and independence, peace and progress.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Ceausescu Meets With Ziyang

AU051530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1438 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met again and continued talks with Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The talks -- which continued in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem -- were attended by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Mihai Paraluta, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing.

Attended were also Lu Dong, minister of state in charge of the State Economic Commission, Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affiars, Want Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade, Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the State Commission of Revamping the Economic System, Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

During the new round of talks they examined the stage of the Romanian-Chinese relations as well as their paths of still more powerful development in future, in harmony with both peoples' aspirations and interests. It was assessed that the results scored in the bilateral collaboration, the experience amassed as well as the dynamic increase of the economic, scientific and technological potential of the two countries provided conditions for the growth, at ever higher rates of the economic exchanges.

Starting from the very good level of the political relations, from the possibilities at hand, from the priorities of the plans and program of socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, the mutual determination was expressed to ensure already this year an ever vigorous expansion of the cooperation and specialization in production, on long term, including the realization of big economic projects, to the end of fulfilling the tasks of collaboration stipulated for the current five-year period.

Emphasis was placed on the particularly important role incumbent of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration in the seeking out of new domains and forms of cooperation, between enterprises in the two countries included, in stepping up and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and China generally.

It was agreed that all the necessary measures be taken to translate into fact the guidelines and agreements covenanted at top level regarding a more marked development of collaboration and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang pointed to the productive character of the talks they conducted in last few days and expressed their confidence that the understandings reached would contribute to an ever more powerful growth, in future, of Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of socialist construction in the two countries, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Toasts Made at Luncheon

AU051536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1446 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1986 -- After a boat trip on Lake Snagov, Nicolae Ceausescu invited Zhao Ziyang for luncheon. Attending were the Romanian and Chinese officials who took part in the talks. During the luncheon, Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang proposed toasts.

In his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the party's and the Romanian people's satisfaction for the fine ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China. We assess your visit together with the other Chinese friends as being illustrative of those ties, yet also as an expression of our joint wish to confer new dimensions upon them in all fields. We have approached a wide range of questions, we have exchanged information on the activity of our parties and peoples in socialist construction, and I would like to express our wishes of ever greater success for socialist construction in China.

We have also tackled a wide range of international problems. We have noticed with satisfaction that our stands on the cardinal issues of the international life are identical or very close. What is essential is our common concern for disarmament and peace, for relations based on equality and mutual respect. In this area, too, we boast a fine and long experience, which gives us confidence that in future as well, our parties and peoples shall actively cooperate in the major problems of the international life, in the fight for disarmament, peace and socialism.

Today we have discussed questions of bilateral collaboration, in the economic field, more particularly. We have reached fine conclusions. Together we have asserted that we must work for the attainment of the levels we established in Beijing one year ago, and try to go beyond.

I think that the talks and the understandings reached during your visit confer auspicious prospects upon the growth of our countries' collaboration in all areas, primarily in the economic realm. That is why, I believe that your visit goes down as a major moment in the interchange of delegations and top-level visits between our parties and countries, and that it will yield substantial positive results in all fields.

I would like to raise my glass and, on this occasion, too, I would like to ask you to convey our wishes to the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China to Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian. Here is to your good health, to good collaboration between our parties and peoples, to the good health of our Chinese friends here.

In his reply, Zhao Ziyan said: My satisfaction is extremely great. I would like to tnank you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for your beautiful words and high assessments con-

In his reply, Zhao Ziyan said: My satisfaction is extremely great. I wouls like to thank you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for your beautiful words and high assessments concerning the ties of friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, for your appreciation and for the programe of my visit to Romaina. I had two rounds of talks with Comrade Nicolai Ceausescu. I also had talks with Constantin Dascalescu, with other Romainian comrades. I think these discussions, the talks conducted are very useful, which had made me even more confident in the further constant and stable development on multiple planes of the relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples.

Through the talks conducted, through the contacts and visits we had, we have got even more convinced that the Romanian people, under the leaderhsip of the Romanian Communist Party, at head with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, starting from the concrete conditions of Romania, elaborating the country's own development lines and directions, have scored tremendous successes in building socialism in Romania. From our experience we know only too well that what you have achieved has not been an easy thing -- and we greatly appreciate these achievements.

I wish the Romanian people, under the leadership of the party and government, of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu go along this line of development and get new and ever greater successes.

I would like to propose a toast to the development of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples, to the prosperity and thriving of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Romanian people's happiness. To the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu whom I wish long life. To the health of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, of all comrades here." [quotation marks as received]

The luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and regard, characteristic of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue, of the traditional relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

Ziyang Departs

AU061451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1057 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1986 -- On Sunday [6 July] morning, Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, concluded the official visit of friendship he paid to Romania upon an invitation extended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Upon his departure from the Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the state flags of the two countries, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China was cordially seen off by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. Also present were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, ministers, executives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, other officials.

Romania's ambassador in Beijing, Angelo Miculescu, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharet, Yu Hoingliang, as well as members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China were also in the attendance.

Present at the airport was a military guard in honor of the Chinese premier. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Romanian Young Pioneers and Chinese youth offered flowers.

GDR'S KRENZ MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU FOR TALKS

AU021835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- Wednesday, July 2, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED, vice-chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, who, invited by the CC of the RCP, visited Romania. The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and, in turn, addressed Erich Honecker a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, that proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere, the sides highlighted the ascending course of the ties of friendship and collaboration established between the RCP and the SED, between Romania and the GDR, and pointed out the decisive role played by the summit interviews and talks for continuous strengthening and development of these relations. The sides also expressed the joint wish to expand in future the good relations extant in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains of activity, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the socialist construction in Romania and the GDR, and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The sides considered that the continuously growing economic potential of the two countries creates conditions favourable to an ever wider development of the mutualy advantageous collaboration, to an intensification of the cooperation in production, and to enhancing the volume and diversifying the trade.

In the context stress was laid on the importance of providing the best of conditions to the implementation of the targets in the long-term programme for the development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, of the specialization and cooperation in production between Romania and the GDR until the year 2000.

The sides also approached certain aspects of the international life. They stressed that under the current, particularly complex circumstances of the world political life action is needed to halt the arms race, to discontinue the nuclear-weapon tests and to pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to diminishing the military spending and the conventional arms, and to ensuring peace and security.

The sides pointed out the importance of stepping up efforts for solving all the states of tension and conflict, the interstate litigious problems exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, for a consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace in Europe and throughout the world. They underscored how important concluding in good results and concrete accords the Stockholm conference is for strengthening the interstate confidence, for the security and disarmament in the European Continent.

Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the call. Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

Krenz Departs

AU022009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- On July 2, in the evening, Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED, vice-chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, left Bucharest and headed for the homeland after having paid a visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP. On leaving the Otopeni Airport, the guest was saluted by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by party activists.

ION SIRBU-LED RCP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU061703 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] A delegation of RCP activists led by Ion Sirbu, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, made an exchange of experience visit to the USSR from 25 June to 2 July within the cooperation plan between the RCP and the CPSU. The delegation held talks at the economic section of the CPSU Central Committee, the Volgograd CPSU regional committee, and the USSR State Planning Committee, and visited some economic units and research institutes in Moscow and the Volgograd region. On the last day of the visit, the delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU042054 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar:

On the occasion of your reelection to the high office of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, I convey to you warmest congratulations and best wishes. I take this opportunity to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mongolia will further expand in the interests of our peoples and for the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation throughout the world. I wish you much health and great success in your activity of high responsibility dedicated to the prosperity of Socialist Mongolia and to the implementation of the 19th MPRP Congress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO BELGRADE

Arrival in Belgrade

LD061025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, arrived this morning from Bucharest to Belgrade on a 5-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade Airport Zhao Ziyang was welcomed by FEC President Branko Mikulic. The Chinese premier was paid full military honors and, having greeted his hosts, inspected the Belgrade Garrison's guard of honor.

Mikulic and Zhao will today and the following days have talks on ways and possibilities to further promote fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. Mikulic and Zhao are expected to exchange views on the latest aspects of the internal developments of the two countries; and to devote special attention to bilateral economic cooperation, which has shown noticeable progress after a period of stagnation, but has not yet reached the satisfactory level.

During his stay in Belgrade the Chinese premier is also expected to meet other top-ranking Yugoslav party and state leaders and to examine, as he will also do with Mikulic, in addition to bilateral relations, crucial issues concerning the international scene. Yugoslav-Chinese talks will primarily focus on Yugoslav preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, the East-West dialogue, the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean, as well as the situation in Asia. The talks will include international economic relations, as well as a wide spectrum of international issues to which the two friendly countries have similar or identical attitudes.

The Chinese delegation, led by Premier Zhao Ziyang, includes Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission; Quian Quichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister for foreign economic relations and trade; Bao Tong, vice minister of the State Commission for the Restructuring of Economic System; Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to the SFRY, and other officials.

Individual members of the delegation will have separate talks with their Yugoslav counterparts on the promotion of cooperation in specific fields.

The Chinese delegation will this afternoon visit the Avala Monument and lay a wreath at the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier, and afterwards at the Josip Broz Tito Memorial will also lay a wreath at the tomb of Yugoslav President Tito, who enjoyed great respect in China; and sign in the visitors' book.

The formal welcome ceremony at Belgrade airport was also attended by Dr Desimir Jevtic, Serbian Executive Council president; Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic, FEC member; Boris Muzevic, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary; Aleksandar Bakocevic, Belgrade Assembly president; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zoran Miskovic, FEC general secretary; and other officials. Zvone Dragan, ambassador of the SFRY in Beijing, and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador in Belgrade, were also present.

After the official talks starting this afternoon FEC President Branko Mikulic will tonight give formal dinner in honor of Premier Zhao Ziyang, during which the two premiers will exchange toasts.

Views Bilateral Relations

LD061031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade July 6 (TANJUG) -- Friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia are based on the principles of independence, autonomy, mutual respect and non-interference into internal affairs, said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on his arrival on an official visit to Yugoslavia today.

Assessing that relations and cooperation have a solid foundation and a broad perspective, Zhao pointed out that China attaches great importance to the development of friendly relations with Yugoslavia. [Word indistinct] invest further efforts for a long-term, stable and comprehensive development of bilateral relations and cooperation, said Zhao.

The Chinese premier also added that his exchange of views with Yugoslav officials will include international questions of interest to both sides and concrete measures aimed at further development of bilateral relations.

The objective of my visit is to get acquainted with Yugoslavia's experience in socialist development suited to its specific conditions, said Zhao.

'Very Cordial' Talks With Mikulic

LD070851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) --Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China are implementing successful bilateral cooperation which should be improved further. This was the joint assessment expressed this afternoon during the talks between Branko Mikulic, Federal Executive Council president, and Zhao Ziyan, premier of the PRC State Council, with colleagues in attendance.

This first round of exchanging views, conducted in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade, was chiefly devoted to a consideration of various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation. A dialogue was begun there on current international questions, which will be discussed further on Tuesday when the talks continue.

Today's meeting between Mikulic and Zhao ZiYang passed in a very cordial and friendly [prijateljski] atmosphere. Both sides expressed satisfaction that the visit has materialized because it, too, will make its positive contribution to the further development of relations and cooperation. The visit in this respect .. as both the Federal Executive Council president and the Chinese premier stressed -- further stimulates the improvement of links between Yugoslavia and the PRC.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the continuing dialogue, which has already been established for a considerable number of years. In connection with this, it was stated that comprehensive cooperation also encompasses cooperation between the LCY and the CPC. It was concluded that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are developing in the best possible way. The two countries are also cooperating very successfully in the international sphere and on a large number of questions views are identical or close. Having exchanged mutual information on the internal development of the two countries, Federal Executive Council President Branko Mikulic and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed the view that the authentic roads in the development of Yugoslavia and the PRC also have great importance for the development of socialism in the world.

During this very cordial and frank [otvoren] dialogue, it was stressed that there are no problems in Yugoslav-Chinese relations which might have an adverse effect on the further improvement of cooperation. The experiences of the two countries in the developmeht of the systems and economies is very valuable for yugoslavia and the PRC -- a fact which also makes this exchange of views mutually beneficial.

When discussing the general totality of bilateral relations and cooperation, it was stated that economic cooperation is not quite on part with the political cooperation of the two countries and that is will be necessary to invest fresh efforts in order to exploit to the maximum the possibilities that are being opened up. In connection with this, mention was also made of the need for higher forms of economic cooperation. In other words, stress was placed on the importance of industrial cooperation, cooperation in the field of science and technology, joint participation in third markets and so on.

The two sides' strategic orientation toward long-term cooperation was stressed. The possibility was also pointed out of expanding commodity exchange, for which is a clear need for both sides in today's world economic situation. It was agreed that a start should be made on concluding an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and that the corresponding institutions should be linked up to work out joint plans of cooperation in this sphere.

Both sides also pointed to the importance of cooperation in agriculture, where certain opportunies are also opening up. Certain initiatives by our work organizations are also expected here.

The Chinese side proposed that the possibility be examined of involving Yugoslav work organizations in the construction of a 280-km railway line in China. This will be the subject of separate talks.

In the part of the talks dealing with certain international subjects, both sides expressed concern over the present conditon of state of affairs in international life. It was noted that peace and security are threatened and that it is necessary for talks, real disarmament and the fuller realization of universal detente to be arrived at.

The talks between the two superpowers were welcomed and it was concluded that all other countries in the world should also make their contribution to better international relations and the realization of disarmament.

Railroad Cooperation Discussed

LD071222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, who is on a 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, today visited the community of Yugoslav railways and [words indistinct] producers of rolling stock in the joint project for the construction of 280-km track in the PRC. In addition to the civil engineering work, the project also would encompass electrification work, automation, and the ensuring of railway safety. Talks were also conducted on the possibilities of obtaining locomotives made in Yugoslavia and freight cars with special carrying capacity.

Representatives of the Yugoslav railways offered to the Chinese railway experts a visit by Yugoslav rolling stock producers, expressing readiness for our experts to visit the section of the railway line where the joint project for the construction of that line in the PRC would be realized.

Talks With Renovica

LD071505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Zhao Ziyang, a member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the PRC State Council, who is in an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the FEC.

The talks were attended by Maro Orlandic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvone Dragan, SFRY ambassador in the PRC; and other figures; and on the Chinese side by Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission; Qian Quichen, vice minister of foreign affairs; Xie Li, PRC ambassador in Yugoslavia, and other figures.

Zhao Ziyang conveyed greetings and best wishes from Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to Milanko Renovica and the newly elected LCY Central Committee Presidium. Milanko Renovica returned the greetings and renewed his invitation to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to visit Yugoslavia.

In the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, both sides noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and our two socialist countries is developing very successfully and that there is great scope for further enriching it. In connection with this, the importance of the regular exchange of views and the reciprocal acquaintance with the experiences of the two parties in socialist construction was noted. In this context, Zhao Ziyang spoke of the activities of the CPC in the internal sphere and on its preoccupations with the process of social and economic reforms. He spoke, in particular, on the preparations for the Sixth Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress.

Milanko Renovica acquainted his guest with the basic features and most important stances of the 13th LCY Congress and with questions which will be at the center of the LCY's attention in the framework of the implementation of the decisions of the 13th Congress.

Views also were exchanged on the international situation and on trends in the workers, communist, and other progressive movements in the world. Both sides assessed that negative trends in international relations require the greater involvement of all progressive and peaceful forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, the construction of a new economic order, and the affirmation of the principle of active and peaceful coexistence. The readiness of the LCY and the CPC was stressed to strengthen reciprocal cooperation in the struggle to solve these and other major questions of the contemporary world. Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of Hu Yaobang, extended an invitation to Milanko Renovica to visit the PRC.

After the talks, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee kPresidium, hosted a luncheon in honor of Zhao Ziyang, which was also attended by the other participants in the talks.

Cooperation Talks

LD072009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the visit of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council to the SFRY, talks were held today in the Place of the Federation between Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lu Dong, PRC minister of the State Economic Commission on the current situation and ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

They established the necessity to continue cooperation already agreed upon in the area of the industrial and commodity exchange, and to create more favorable conditions for promoting, and introducing new forms of, cooperation.

Talks were also held between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs. They carried out a detailed exchange of views on the current international situation, as well as on cooperation between the two departments of foreign affairs.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD021506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Current issues of international life, and especially the development of the situation in Europe, were the main topics discussed during the meeting today between the Yugoslav and Austrian foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Peter Jankowitsch, respectively. During their exchange of views, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship, the two ministers assessed the international situation as very complex. They expressed their conviction and their hope that after all the conditions will be established for progress toward reducing the present tension.

When discussing the situation in Europe and the activity of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries on the Old Continent Dizdarevic and Janowitsch expressed concern over the progress of the meeting in Stockholm, but time they also stressed the need for additional efforts to be made by the countries participating in the Stockholm meeting so that positive results may be attained.

The Yugoslav-Austrian talks covered in particular a discussion of the preparations for the forthcoming CSCE meeting in Vienna. The importance of this meeting, which will ensure the continuity of the CSCE process, was discussed. In this connection reference was made to cooperation among European neutral and nonaligned countries during the preparatory phase of the Vienna meeting. In this context some possibilities for proposing joint initiatives were discussed.

The two sides also remarked on the importance of the forthcoming Brioni meeting in October when the group of European neutral and nonaligned countries will meet to reach a joint agreement for the CSCE meeting in Vienna. It was assessed during this wide-ranging dialogue that the Vienna meeting should adequately and on an equal footing discuss all three CSCE baskets in order to keep the necessary balance which until now has in a certain sense been neglected.

Peter Jankowitsch informed his host on the course and the results of the London meeting at which the Eureka project was discussed. Raif Dizdarevic briefed his guest on Yugoslavia's activity prior to the eighth nonaligned heads of state or government conference in Harare.

Talks With Hasani

LD022153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received at the Palace of the Federation today Dr Peter Jankowitsch, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During a cordial friendly conversation, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, took part, satisfaction was expressed at the positive development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria. It was also noted that possibilities exist for further developing all aspects of cooperation, particularly the economic, cultural, and scientific-technical ones.

The two sides also discussed the position of national minorities in Austria, which were noted to represent a factor of closer contacts and better mutual understanding.

The talks on international issues also dealt with the further promotion of the CSCE process and a joint interest in the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference, as well as the best possible preparations for the CSCE meeting in Vienna. The Yugoslav side drew attention to the importance of the coming nonaligned summit in Harare, which is expected to make concrete contributions to resolving the key problems of the modern world. The talks were also attended by Milos Krstic, Yugoslav ambassador to Austria; and Paul Leifer, Austrian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Holds Press Conference

LD022123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1530 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch today highly assessed Yugoslav-Austrian relations and set out the readiness for their further promotion.

At a press conference in the Belgrade, Minister Jankowitsch noted that the fact he was visiting Yugoslavia as the second country, after Switzerland, after becoming foreign minister, confirmed the hight level of bilateral relations.

He pointed up the two countries' successful cooperation within the group of neutral and non-aligned countries at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A new incentive to easing of international tensions may be expected at the CSCE Vienna session in November, Minister Jankowitsch said.

In answering questions of the newsmen, Jankowitsch set out that he did not discuss with Yugoslav officials the controversy about the election of Kurt Waldheim as Austrian president. Austria believes the non-aligned countries to be an important international factor and awaits with interest their eighth summit, Jankowitsch said and added that Austria would, as it did previously, attend the summit as a guest.

He was convinced, Jankowitsch said, that he was met with understanding by the Yugoslav side concerning the Vienna Government's treatment of minorities. We are ready to work towards improving the position of the minorities within the framework of broad possibilities offered by the Austrian constitution, the Austrian foreign minister stated.

Two Yugoslav nations -- Slovenes and Croats -- live as minorities in Austria.

RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA, DIZDAREVIC VISIT VIEWED

AU071543 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay a working and friendly visit to Romania later today. [Words indistinct] Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

After the visit of Peter Jankowitsch, minister for foreign affairs of Austria, [words indistinct] are continued by Raif Dizdarevic's visit to Romania. Yugoslav diplomacy has assumed its natural and [word indistinct] course. While it is conducting the final consultations with the member-states of the Nonaligned Movement before the summit in Harare, in a dialogue with its neighbor it is discussing questions not only of bilateral but also of European importance. Raif Dizdarevic's visit to Bucharest is not accidently described as a working visit. Following the tradition of a fruitful political dialogue founded by President Tito and Ceausescu, the relations between Yugoslavia and Romania have reached the level of full good-neighborly maturity and therefore the working character of this visit can be seen a series of concrete agreements on bilaterial and international matters. As far as bilateral matters are concerned, the level of what has been achieved cannot be [word indistinct] satisfactory. This is even more so because there are some difficulties in the realization of some concrete programs and because the complementary nature of the Romanian and Yugoslav economies offers a wide scope to hitherto unexploited possibilities.

The dialogue on international matters will primarily involve some aspects of multilateral relations in the Balkans. The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Romania will also discuss disturbing situations in many regions, above all in the broader neighborhood, in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean region. They will also, as is natural, respect the fact that the (?geopolitical) position of the two countries is in many respects different. Yugoslavia is a member of the Nonaligned Movement while Romania is a member of the East European military and political alliance [savez]. But the recognition of these differences is only the starting point of illuminating even more the things that lead the two countries to cooperate. In addition to a common border this is also common need for peace, in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD072039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council (presided over by Branko Mikulic), today discussed several issues concerning current economic policy and the country's foreign relations.

According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information after the session, the Federal Executive Council also established its stance relating to the proposals for and comments on a number of draft laws which are in the process of being coordinated with the stance of the appropriate organs in the republics and provinces. This refers, among other things, to proposed changes and amendments to the law on investments by foreigners in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor; the law on the exchange of goods and services with abroad; the law on credit terms with abroad; the customs law, and others.

On the occasion of Uprising Day, which is being marked in Serbia today, members of the Federal Executive Council observed 1 minute of silence at the beginning of the session in honor of those killed in the National Liberation War.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCY CONGRESS SPEECHES

Vidic Discusses Foreign Policy

AU031437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 pp 4-5

[Report on opening speech by Dobrivoje Vidic at the first meeting of the Commission for Questions of LCY International Cooperation and SFRY Foreign Policy of the 13th LCY Congress on 25 June]

[Text] Of greatest importance for determining the directions for the further work of the LCY in the field of the LCY's international cooperation and the SFRY foreign policy is to assess the current development period and to see whether, and in which way, this development may influence the principles and postulates of our policy and practice, Dobrivoje Vidic [member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium] pointed out among other things in his opening speech in the Commission for Questions of LCY International Cooperation and LCY Foreign Policy. He added that the great revolutions of our time -- the anticolonial, the socialist, and the scientific-technical revolutions -- are strongly manifested and continue to exert an essential influence on all the courses of contemporary development. The overall modern international relations operate within this framework.

The accelerated pace of scientific and technological changes, which under present condition increasingly constitute the basis of an accelerated development of production forces, leads to world reproduction becoming global and in this way the common interests of the peoples regardless of where they live and under what systems they live are becoming increasingly prominent, so that prerequisites for an increasing interdependence of the world are being created. In this nuclear era, this characteristic of development puts special emphasis on and dramatizes the tasks of the struggle for peace and international cooperation in the world, which has lived through the tragic experiences of World War I and World War II.

Through the interplay of well-known circumstances, the bloc divisions of the world and the struggle for spheres of interest, primarily in the regions of the nonaligned and developing countries, have lately been essentially contributing to the maintenance and creation of new hotbeds of crises and social tensions.

Under such conditions, failing to solve the vital problems of the developing world, on the basis of possible international agreements, constitutes one of the main sources of danger for world peace, Dobrivoje Vidic pointed out.

Irreplaceable Role

"The policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement are now a strong force that cannot be ignored in the struggle for changes in the system of international political and economic relations such as will contribute to the independence and equality of the peoples and to the building of new international relations freed from all domination and hegemony. As more time passes from the first conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade -- and we shall soon celebrate the 25th anniversary of the movement to whose founding, political philosophy, and organizational forms Comrade Tito made a historical contribution -- the more impressive is the evidence that the movement deals with the most essential world questions from the position of general interests, in a world which in this nuclear age and with the present arms race is exposed to catastrophic dangers," Vidic said.

With its independent and non-bloc nature and approach to contemporary world problems, the Nonaligned Movement points out not only the danger of extending the bloc confrontations and of the existence of the blocs themselves, but also the practical roads for overcoming them and even dissolving them in the long run.

The draft congress resolution, "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation, Progress, and Socialism in the World," Vidic said, this time again points out that the nonaligned policy is a constant premise and an irreplacable basis for the overall activities of Yugoslavia in international relations. It enables us to participate in the most active way, from the position of interests of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the world struggle for peace, disarmament, a new international economic order, and social progress.

The Nonaligned Movement has made its greatest contribution to enhancing the realization and the conviction that there is no alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence and that the superpowers and blocs therefore have special responsibility for making their contribution in order that the world may resolutely step along the path of detente and disarmament and to making this realization and conviction prevail in the international political scene and the active progressive political and peace movements.

"Relying on military power is too deeply rooted. The process of disarmament will not start easily," Vidic said. "However, we must all the more stress the position that the axis of our activities in the Nonaligned Movement and in the UN Organization must always be formed by our constant work in contributing to the struggle for peace and security, the essential component of which is a demand for general and complete disarmament. Proposals are needed from the standpoint of possible realistic steps concerning nuclear disarmament, a ban on the use of space for military purposes, the removal of missile and other bases from other countries' territories, a halt to all nuclear tests, the reduction of conventional armament and troops, etc. The need to raise to a modern level the international cooperation and control regarding the security of nuclear power plants, nuclear waste dumps, etc. has been pointed out in a dramatic way."

The Nonaligned Movement and the international community must show a higher level of initiative and practical spirit in defusing the hotbeds of tension and conflicts as direct sources of danger to peace and security in the world, Vidic stressed. Apartheid, that shameful racist policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, must be finished as soon as possible. It threatens to inaugurate a new large series of international conflicts and presents a direct danger for the peace and security of nonaligned countries of the region.

Peaceful Solution

The LCY and the SFRY resolutely emphasize their support for liberation movements and the struggle for independence, as well as our solidarity with countries and peoples in this region and elsewhere which are exposed to military interventions and other forms of open pressure and blockade, and they demand the withdrawal of occupation forces in all places where they exist. The Congress resolution, Vidic recalled, sends an appeal to all progressive forces to even more resolutely engage in solving international problems and conflicts in a peaceful way. [paragraph continues]

One has to take into consideration the great human drama and the suffering of entire nations because of the politics of hegemony and domination and of denying to a people the right to free national and social development, which is the case with the Khmer people, with Afghanistan, Lebanon, with the Palestinians, with the people of Nicaragua, Namibia, with the black population of the Republic of South Africa, etc.

Vidic stressed in particular that the LCY and the SFRY condemn all forms of terrorism, and added that one cannot solve social and political problems, domestic or international, with terrorist actions, and that our country and the LCY advocate the undertaking of necessary measure on an international plane to curb and eliminate terrorism and remove its causes.

Vidic devoted special attention to the need to struggle for a new international economic order, because, as he pointed out, developing countries suffer the gravest consequences of disturbances in the world economy, primarily due to the resistance of developed countries. As a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia resolutely supports all measures leading in that direction and stresses the indispensability of a dialogue between developed and developing countries, because it cannot be postponed any longer.

Touching upon the SFRY relations with the USSR, the United States, and China, as well as the developed European countries, Vidic said that the successful development of relations with those countries has been continuing, and added that, on our part, we start here from the principles of the nonaligned policy, a respect for such a position, and full equality. The mutual advantage of a constant political dialogue and successful development of economic relations with those countries is unquestionable, irrespective of sometimes considerable differences in the approach to many problems in international relations.

Furthering Good-Neighbor Relations

Speaking about our country's relations with its neighbors, Vidic pointed out that the LCY and the SFRY have advocated and will advocate the consistent and comprehensive furthering of good-neighbor relations on the basis of the full respect of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, equality, and mutual benefit. One must, however, Vidic said among other things, say at this congress as well, that we are not met with a reciprocal readiness in each individual case.

We have recently been concerned about the political campaign against our country conducted in Greece on the part of most responsible political representatives, as well as in the press, by which one denies the existence of the Macedonian people and Macedonian national minorities in neighboring countries, resorts to the tactic of pitting Belgrade and Skopje against each other, and goes so far as openly interfering into our internal affairs. We see this as a crude attack against our constitutional order and the whole of our community, and it cannot help but present a serious obstacle to the development of the kind of friendly and comprehensive relations we sincerely wish to have with the Greek people and government.

Unfortunately, Bulgaria also continues to deny the existence of the Macedonian people, both in our country and in Bulgaria where they live as national minority, and it continues to express territorial pretensions. This continues to represent a very grave problem to developing and furthering good-neighbor relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The anti-Yugoslav campaign in Albania is on the rise, it insolently assaults all values of our society, expresses unconcealed territorial pretensions, most crudely interferes with our peoples' internal life, and offers overt support to the counterrevolutionary aims of Albanian separatists in Yugoslavia. Such policy and actual behavior gravely burden our relations and threaten to call into question even what has been achieved in the existing spheres of cooperation. This is not our wish or in our interest, neither can it be in the interest of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Balkans as a Region of Peace

The resolution entitled "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, International Cooperation on an Equal Footing, Progress, and Socialism in the World" reiterates the readiness to develop substantial relations with all our neighbors -- with full and consistent respect for the basic principles of mutual regard, noninterference, and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the only basis upon which one can found a good-neighbor policy of peoples.

We do not interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring states and peoples. We expect such an attitude from our neighbors, too. Only in this way can one create the necessary conditions for the Balkans really to become a region of peaceful and constructive cooperation, a region of peace and, if you will, also a region without nuclear weapons, something which the SFRY is resolutely advocating. All Balkan countries can and should make their contribution for an ever successful development of all forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the basis of the UN Charter and the Helsinki documents.

Crude Propagandist Assaults

We have recently been confronted with increased propagandist-political and other pressures on our country from reactionary communities and circles abroad, Vidic pointed out. They are aimed at minimizing all results achieved along Tito's road of internal social development, based on our system of socialist self-management and on the independent and engaged foreign policy of the SFRY on the principles of nonalignment. Those who exert such pressures are counting upon the complexity of problems we now have to solve, especially on the economic plane.

Some prophets made themselves heard every day through various messages, even with the help of radio stations from abroad, they predict or announce the breakdown of our country or its transformation into capitalist, pluralist, or some "third" Yugoslavia, etc. All this would perhaps not deserve special attention in terms of its real significance, had it not been for the question of whose interest this is in, and what aims does such activity against the SFRY serve -- the SFRY as a country in this world which carries out an independent policy and represents a constructive factor that is consistently advocating peace and international cooperation on an equal footing. We expect the SFRY's numerous friends in the world to make their contribution with a view to halting this mean activity on the part of the countries with which Yugoslavia has friendly relations, and making it impossible.

Reactionary forces are trying to fetter the world socialist process and the struggle for it by political and economic means. Problems and crisis situations caused by the unsuitable system of production relations in a number of socialist countries are presented by the opponents of socialism as the crisis of the very idea and practice of socialism. They also deny socialism as an alternative to existing capitalist class relations. The antisocialist struggle that has been waged recently on national and international plane more and more frequently takes the characteristics of an aggressive anticommunist campaign. Relations among states are being ideologized more and more frequently, which represents great danger for the world peace. It is an objective truth, however, that the world process of socialism is confirming its vitality; it is emerging from the given class, national, and multinational relations as a replacement for all that now has to be overcome in the interests of the survival and further development of humanity.

Broadly speaking, in their creative confrontation with the challenges of the present time, socialist forces have been put into a position urgently to seek and find necessary answers. The main causes of the reforms that have been carried out and announced recently and currently in the countries where the deepest social revolution had been carried out -- such as the USSR and China, and many others -- is the fact that new situations demand new answers.

Different Roads of Socialism

Everybody must seek his solutions out of the need not to lag behind in performing the tasks imposed on us by modern development, and also by the situations crisis which can only increase the danger of lagging behind if they are not overcome. We are also doing this. To what extent we are successful in doing it is another question, and to answer this is the main task of this congress, Vidic said.

We would be real dogmatists if we measured other countries' obvious resolution to carry out reforms and their efforts toward creating the necessary conditions for more resolutely taking up those reforms exclusively by our own experiences. In doing so we must start from the law on different roads in the struggle for progress and socialism, Vidic said, stressing that there is a more and more noticeable interest in introducing socialist self-management.

Lately we have been witnessing a complex and controversial period of time, rich in new experiences in the life and activity of the leftist parties in West European capitalist countries. This has been shown in the more or less pronounced state of crisis in those societies, and answers have been sought for overcoming it in the conditions of contradictions and deep changes in the social and class structure of those societies. That part of the forces of socialism as a world process is urgently taking up the adaptation of program and other tenets to the needs of social tasks and formulating its own alternatives for solving them.

It is natural that here also there are considerable programmatic and practical differences in observing the best roads toward the modernization of and a stable growth in the economy along with persevering the achievements of the working class struggle in those countries and projecting new measures to the advantage of social justice and equality. What characterizes many of those parties, whether they are in power or opposition, is the intention to try difference forms of cooperating in spreading their political influence -- cooperation with the classical parties with a socialist orientation and with new social currents and movements with a progressive orientation which are appearing in those countries.

Morina Speaks on Kosovo Situation

AU021156 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 28 Jun 86 p 7

[Report on speech by Rahman Morina, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 27 June -- "Tendencies to Discount the Results in Kosovo"]

[Text] While speaking about some problems of the political and security situation which are hampering the struggle of subjective forces to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, Rahman Morina said among other things that Albanian nationalists and irredentists are trying to keep up their continuity. However, the activities of all subjectives forces are making the maintenance of this continuity impossible, and the field of their activity is constantly being narrowed. In certain circles there have been comments saying we have applied excessively harsh measures, or that we have not taken adequate measures. In a word, comments go from one extreme to the other. However, I think that adequate measures have been taken. The counterrevolutionary events have left serious consequences which we are still confronted with in almost every area of life. However, the most serious consequence has been the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins because of the general atmosphere and climate created by these events and also because of concrete instances of duress from Albanian nationalists and irredentists, as well as other negative factors which have caused a cooling in the trust and relations between nationalities. So, the aim of our struggle is to create the conditions for trust, and the prevention of the emigration of Serbian and Montenegrims, and to encourage the return of those who have emigrated. Of course, this has been one of the primary tasks of all subjective forces within the struggle, during the whole of this period. However, results achieved are not of the necessary standard, and are unsatisfactory.

Rahman Morina went on to say that there have been and still are tendencies to underestimate achieved results in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and in the elimination of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in the general measures being taken to prevent all forms of duress and to prevent emigration. Evaluations quite different from the official evaluations of the competent authorities from the provincial to federal levels are very often encountered. Such tendencies are expressed negatively in our general activity, are hampering the effectiveness of subjective forces, and are bringing a confusion of ideas in their wake. Therefore, I consider it high time for the LC to enact concrete measures for the responsible behavior of all subjective forces and individuals, with the aim of achieving complete unity in evaluating the situation and events in Kosovo. Even when Kosovo is spoken and written about, there is little written of positive developments and more often, a tendency to exaggerate, and portray the situation, problems, and events in a false and tendentious way is present. All this contributes to the creation of an anti-Kosovar and anti-Albanian atmosphere, and the identification of the Albanian nationality with irredentism. Also, in some quarters distrust of all the measures and results in Kosovo has been expressed. I think that we Communists must trust each other completely, without to regard to which area we live in, because distrust influences our ideopolitical unity and unity of action in a very negative way. The Communists of Kosovo, particularly in this complicated struggle, require still more support from all the Communists of the whole country, who need to struggle in their own areas against those forces negatively disposed towards the efforts and achievements of Communists in Kosovo. Such support is necessary, because we in Kosovo, against the activity of Albanian nationalists and other hostile forces, who are attempting to exploit the situation in Kosovo to increase nationalist feelings over a wide area, and to further create an atmospohere of mistrust in the province and beyond, must struggle for the general stabilization of the situation.

GDR Official Conveys Greetings

AU281355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Belgrade -- On Wednesday [25 June] evening in Belgrade Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed the best wishes of the GDR Communists for successful deliberations of the 13th LCY Congress which started on the same day. The wishes were conveyed at a friendly meeting with Jure Bilic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member.

In the talk Guenter Schabowski, who is heading the SED delegation to the 13th Congress of the Yugoslav Communists, praised the LCY policy of implementing new, demanding economic, social, and societal [soziale und gesellschaftliche] tasks in the interest of the working people of the country. The partners in the talk expressed their full agreement that the most important tasks of our time is to resolutely continue the struggle to secure peace and eliminate the danger of nuclear war as well as to free the globe from all nuclear weapons. For this, a comprehensive nuclear test ban and adherence to the SALT II treaty are indispensible prerequisites. Guenter Schabowski referred in this connection to the Budapest initiative for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, which opens new possibilities for the disarmament process.

Guenter Schabowski and Jure Bilic emphatically reaffirmed the determination to expand the tested cooperation of their parties and states to the benefit of the peoples of the GDR and SFRY, to peace, and socialism.

The meeting was attended by members of the SED delegation Ernst Diehl, SED Central Committee member and deputy director of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee, and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY.

CPCZ Greets 13th LCY Congress

AU281923 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Jan Hrobar/Petr Vana Belgrade dispatch: "The 13th LCY Congress Opened"]

[Excerpt] CPCZ Central Committee's Greetings Message

Numerous greetings, telegrams, and messages are arriving in Belgrade from the communist and workers parties and also from progessive movements. The present and the greetings message from the CPCA Central Committee were presented to the 13th LCY Congress by the CPCZ delegation, which is led by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic.

On behalf of the CSSR's Communists and working people, we convey to you, and through you to your entire party, cordial comradely greetings, together with the wish for successful congress negotiations, the message states. Your congress, which will evaluate the current phase of building the socialist society and set new tasks on the road of the SFRY's further development, is convening in a period of the party's high political-organizational activity. We have followed with sincere interest the congress preparations, during which the Yugoslav public was provided with an opportunity to express its views on the most important issues of its country's life, on the LCY's work, as well as on the draft congress materials.

Since the victory of the socialist revolution, your country has achieved a number of significant results in political, economic, and cultural development under the leadership of Yugoslav Communists.

In a historically short time it changed into a developed industrial-agricultural state which has also won great authority in the international field. Together with the other socialist countries, the SFRY has every prerequsite for achieving further successes in the new and demanding phase of its further economic and social development.

The next part of the greetings message states that we consistently combine the building of socialism in our fatherland with the great struggle for peace and progress in the world. We fully support the far-reaching peace proposals of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries, which show realistic ways out of the current international situation. We regard alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all countries of the socialist community, as the decisive and lasting guarantee of peaceful life and socialist development.

We also highly appreciate the role played by the Nonaligned Movement, in which the SFRY holds a significant place. By its anti-imperialist stands, by its active participation in the fight for removing the danger of war and for eliminating nuclear arms, as well as by a number of other initiatives, it is contributing toward resolving sharp international problems.

We consider the common struggle for the national and social liberation of our peoples as well as our common traditions to be the foundation of our mutual relations. They have also found expression in the declaration issued on the meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito in 1973. The CSSR is resolved to develop them further.

The CPCZ delegation which is taking part in the negotiations of the 13th LCY Congress was received on Wednesday [25 June] in Belgrade by Milanko Renovica, Presidium member in the socialist republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and member of the LCY Central Committee.

In a friendly and comradely talk they assessed issues which concern CPCZ-LCY cooperation, as well as the economic and scientific-technical relations between the CSSR and SFRY; they expressed bilateral interest in deepening and expanding such relations further.

Havasi Presents MSZMP Message

AU272016 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] On Wednesday Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation, presented to the Presidium of the highest Yugoslav party forum the message of the MSZMP Central Committee to the 13th LCY Congress.

Esteemed Congress: Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Communists, and our working people, were respectfully greet the 13th LCY Congress and greet the Communists, the workers, and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The highest forum of Yugoslav Communists can justly assess that over the past 4 years SFRY, despite all adverse international circumstances and internal difficulties, has achieved promising results in building socialism, strengthening the socialist traits of society and augmenting its material and cultural treasure. The Hungarian people building socialism highly appreciates these attainments.

It is our conviction that, on the basis of the decisions of the 13th Congress, the Yugoslavia workers will achieve new successes and the neighboring fraternal Socialist Yugoslavia will consistently advance along its chosen road, a road that is inseparably linked to the name and activity of Comrade Josif Broz Tito, the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movements.

Amidst the rapidly changing external and internal conditions of socialist construction, the Hungarian People's Republic is facing tasks, the solution of which requires mighty efforts from our party, the leading bodies of the country, and our entire working people. The decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress confirmed our party's tested policy. Counting on the working classes' desire to act, we are endeavoring in socialist national unity to create the conditions of a balanced economic development, to attain a well-founded increase in the standard of living, to create the conditions for a more complete unfolding of our people's creative energy, and to steadily deepen socialist democracy.

We are pleased to see the steady development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations on lasting and tried-and-tested bases of principle, and their extension to an increasing number of political, economic, and cultural areas. Particularly important are the continuously expanding forms of cooperation by the Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian ethnic minorities. In compliance with our common determination, we shall do our utmost to promote the continued unbroken development of our friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

In addition to some favorable phenomena lately, international political and economic relations are burdened by lasting and severe contradictions. In spite of the constructive attitude and initiatives of the socialist countries, the increasing arms race, as a result of the pressure applied by the extremist circles of imperialism, is threatening the existence of mankind. Therefore, there is not, and cannot be, a more important task than to reduce the level of military confrontation, to achieve concrete disarmament agreements, to create a new system of international security which takes into account the interests of all the countries, and to create and strengthen the confidence necessary for such a system and to promote and develop mutually advantageous relations.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in cooperation with the socialist countries, its allies, and all sober-minded peace-loving forces, is working to create international relations which equally serve the cause of socialism and social progress. A good basis for this is offered by the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, which observe the interests of all interested parties.

At the same time, we welcome any other realistic initiative that is aimed at disarmament, the development of international cooperation, European cooperation in particular, as well as at the strengthening of security and peace.

We wish the 13th LCY Congress successful work. We wholeheartedly wish the Yugoslav Communists success in the implementation of the decisions of the congress, success in their activity to solve the complex tasks facing their society, for the further progress of the SFRY, the strengthening of Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship, and for social progress and peace.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON SERBIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD071242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0521 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Bela Crkva, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The situation is not improved by constantly talking about the problems, difficulties and failures, by making wholesale criticisms and offering principled advice. Social progress, like all triumphs, is achieved by the creative action of science and policy and by clear ideological stances and is realized through concrete work and individual's contribution. This is no time to describe the situation and compete in giving details about the crisis. This will not diminish the difficulties or make tasks easier.

This was stressed in a speech at the central celebration of 7 July -- the day of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of the SR of Serbia -- by Nikola Ljubicic, SFRY Presidency member. According to Ljubicic, it is time for realistic desires and plans, a time when experiences and our own strengths and achievements should not at all be underestimated. Prospects are built by valuing creative forces, potential and results and not by belittling or negating what has been achieved and by spreading doubt. This is a time that, above all, requires action and personal example.

The FEC's economic measures, Ljubicic emphasized, are aimed at stabilizing the conditions of economic activity. It is expected that they will contribute to increasing production, revitalizing exports, reducing all forms of consumption to a realistic level, establishing a balance of payments surplus in the country, relieving the economy to the tune of 1 billion dinars, reducing inflation, and realizing financial consolidation. The measures of the Yugoslav Assembly and the FEC will produce results. For this to happen, verbal support is not needed but rather support in work and behavior, as is the political atmosphere. There is to be no deviation from this course.

The 13th LCY Congress, Ljubicic continued, adopted the unambiguous stance that the burden of stabilization should be distributed over all social structures. Tax policy must operate to this end. Whoever has more is obliged to contribute more to the satisfaction of social needs. A situation in which someone acquires wealth easily but avoids paying tax, cannot be tolerated. Many municipalities and communists in these environments have neglected tax policy and the taxation service and are not bothered about social stratification and the acquisition of wealth through work and, at the time, build budget and investment consumption on republican and state pork-barreling.

Many problems occur where rights and duties are not specified and where legal controls are suppressed. In Kosovo, irredentists have been at large for years and in other places there have been psuedo liberals, nationalists, and other anticommunist forces and individuals. The settling of accounts with the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and wherever they appear, must, therefore, be more rapid and effective, Ljubicic stressed and said:

"It is true that this disorderly situation in Kosovo has been going on for a long time and that international relations are dislocated. It is also true that various pressures have been and are being exerted on the Serbian and Montenegrins to emigrate. In some places this has been done in secret, in other places, publicly. True, measures are contantly being undertaken in all social and political environments to overcome this situation. Thus, irredentist activity has been curbed but not eliminated. We are not satisfied with the results achieved in Kosovo. More has not been done because the irredentists have gained a strong foothold and have outside support.

Individuals in the state administration, the political structures, the state security, the judiciary, and at the public prosecutor's office have not become involved energetically, for bureaucratic and other motives, nor have their gone into a definitive settling of account with the irredentists. Thus, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted concrete measures with specifically designed executors and completion dates. Specialist organs have beeen sent to check on the spot, every complaint made by a citizen regarding duress or the inaction of organs and public services. In the next few days, the SFRY Presidency will reassess whether or not the decisions made are being carried out. The aim of all this is to secure order, justice and full equality for all citizens in Kosovo."

Lyubicic added, however, that further emigration must not only be halted by extensive social action in Kosovo but the more rapid employment of all young people who live there must be secured by the construction of productive plants. Conditions must also be created for the return to their homeland of the increasingly large number of emigrants. In order to solve the situation more rapidly and to create a climate of mutual trust, a wide-spread opening up and integration of all institutions and organizations from Kosovo with those in the SR of Serbia and other republics must be stimulated. "More must be sought from the leading people in Kosovo in improving the situation, but they should be given more help as well. Simply saying that Kosovo is a Yugoslav problem will not get us very far. The real problems and the situation in Kosovo require practical work and the contribution of all forces and parts of the country."

We won a victory in the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. We knew what we were fighting for, and we were united in the struggle, Ljubicic recalled, pointing out that division into several markets and economies is sapping our strength and slowing down development. The fragmentation of production and science and the isolation in culture, education, and information are phenomena that run contrary to LC Policy. They diminished the efforts of working and are for etatist, technocratic, and natinalist forces. The newly-elected leaderships throughout the country have great responsibility, he stressed, in changing the style of work and behavior and in thwarting everything that plays into the hands of isolation.

"With changes in the economic and political system, we must arrive at solutions that speed up decision-making and agreement-seeking and will facilitate association and integration. All this will stimulate the further development of the achievements of the revolution and the strengthening of Socialist Federal Yugoslavia. There can be no rapid development without more rapid agreement-seeking or without timely decisions and greater responsibility for their implementation. The worst thing is to be without decisions, said Tito. Much can and must be changed in the practice of decision-making at all levels. Enforced agreement is only necessary for decisions of strategic importance and not in all the places where it has since been practiced. More understanding by one group for the problems of other and more responsibility for the common and united interests of the country is the road to real decisions and the more rapid solution of problems. There can be differences but common interests are more important than all differences of momentary benefit," Nikola Ljubicic, a SFRY Presidency member concluded in his speech at Belva Crkva.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY HOLD SESSION

LD031957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a joint session today.

They discussed some of the most important aspects of political and security situation in the province. Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was also present at the session.

According to a session statement, the Presidium and the Presidium assessed that recently a series of measures and actions had been undertaken in many environments in Kosovo, as well as in the institutions and organs of the political system of socialist self-management, to solve concrete problems which burden the sociopolitical situation and are directly related to the position and interest of working people and citizens. The responsibility of all social subjects to tackle these problems more speedily has been tightened and their activity strengthened. Recently, concrete results have been achieved in this area.

Starting from the decision of the 13th LCY Congress, the Presidium and the Presidency demanded an efficient and unswerving implementation of the tasks established by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency on the current political situation in Kosovo. The implementation of these measures will have an effect on the stabilization of the political situation and on the creation of a more favorable political climate in Kosovo, as well as on the trust of working people and citizens of all nations in LC's efficiency and strength and the system of socialist self-management in solving problems which are of vitasl interest to them. This will strengthen their confidence in prospects for life together in brotherhood, unity, and full national equality.

Through greater involvement of subjective forces and mobilization of wide strata of working class, working people, and citizens, the gap will be narrowed and a decisive blow will be delivered to nationalistic and various other destructive forces which continue to show steady and organized activity to destabilize the situation and hinder actions by the LC and other progressive forces. The Presidium and the Presidency stressed that it is necessary in the spirit of the 13th LCY Congress to maintain constant involvement in strengthening unity in assessments and actions, as well as to oppose more resolutely the destructive forces in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia -- forces which try to take advantage of the situation in Kosovo for their hostile aims, the statement from the joint session of the Presidium of the Kosovo KC Provincial Committee and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo concluded.

MACEDONIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS PRESIDENT

LD032127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Summary] Skopje, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today's Macedonian LC Central Committee session, presided by Jakov Lazaroski, focused on current economic developments in the republic. Stevan Djordjijevski, who submitted the introductory report, spoke about departures from this year's resolution and tasks aimed at overcoming such a situation. The Central Committee members also passed a decision to abolish the post of president of the Macedonian Central Committee and replace it with the post of president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. In this way the Macedonian LC Statute is coordinated with the LCY Statue adopted at the 13th LCY Congress.

At a meeting held shortly after the Macedonian LC session, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium elected Jakov Lazaroski its president.